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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XIX. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1887. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GORDON-KILBOURN.

A Grand Society Event in Washington City.

A MARRIAGE AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Mr. Frank Gordon and Miss Kilbourn Unite in Matrimony—Distinguished Persons Present.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—[Special.]—Historic old St. John's, despite the pouring rain, was never more prettily decorated than at noon today, on the occasion of Frank Gordon's wedding. The dark day without, and the darkly-stained glasses caused the light to shine from the chancel along the mahogany seats back to the door. The altar was dressed with calla lilies set in silver vases, and the chancel rail was bound with holly. The ushers were Dr. Ruth, Dr. Ross, Mr. Zachary and Hon. T. W. Grimes, of Georgia. They wore morning suits, with pearl-colored gloves, stitched with black. Mrs. Kilbourn was escorted to the front seat, about the chancel, by Justice Miller, and Governor and Mrs. Gordon entered together. Mrs. Gordon wore a black satin Worth gown, with diamond ornaments at throat.

The ceremony was performed with a full surpliced choir, the altar boys filing in from the sacristy in front of the altar, and marching down the left-hand aisle to escort back the bride, with sprays of holly in their long, white robes, chanting the processional hymn

"The Voice That Breathed Over Eden."

Preceding the two bridesmaids, Miss Fannie Gordon and Miss May Williams, followed by Mr. Kilbourn and his daughter, the bride, were the ushers, the bridal party being met at the chancel by Mr. Patrick Calhoun and Mr. Frank Gordon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Leonard, and at its conclusion the wedding party, preceded by the choir boys, passed out down the right aisle.

The bride's dress was composed of ivory satin, the front laid in broad plaits, with great bows of satin. On either side was a garniture of lilies and a panel of point lace. The low bodice was fringed with lilies of the valley, and the throat was covered with a pearl necklace, wound about it many times. The train was a full plain court train. The bridal bouquet was composed of lilies of the valley and Puritan roses. The bridesmaids—two tall and stately girls—wore short dresses of white serge, trimmed with brown leaves, the drapery opening at the sides showing satin plaitings.

Quite a distinguished audience witnessed the wedding, nearly the entire Georgia delegation being present. Among those seen were Senator Brown, Senator Colquitt, Mr. Randall, Assistant Postmaster-General Harris, Mrs. Justice Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Muldrow, Mrs. and Miss Chandler, Miss Foster, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. McPherson, Baron Von Sedartz, and other well known society people.

After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gordon held a reception at the "Portland," being assisted by Governor and Mrs. Gordon. At 4 o'clock they took the train for New York. In ten days they will be in Atlanta, when a visit will be made to the governor's mansion.

On their return to this city they will keep house in the "Portland." H. H. P.

ALLISON-VAUGHN.

Tennessee's Secretary of State Before the Altar.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 15.—[Special.] One of the most important social events of the season was the wedding of Mr. John Allison, secretary of state, and Miss Sadie Vaughn, which took place at the First Presbyterian church at 5 o'clock this evening. Colonel Allison comes of one of the old East Tennessee families, and is one of the most prominent lawyers in the state. He has filled the position of secretary of state for the past four years; was a prominent candidate for the democratic nomination for governor before the last convention, and is spoken of for the position in 1888. The bride is the youngest daughter of Colonel Michael Vaughn, of this city. She is accomplished and beautiful, possessing all of the many virtues that make womanhood beautiful.

The attendants were Miss Mamie Vaughn and Mr. Wm. B. Crouch, of St. Louis; Miss Joy Lindsley and Mr. Robert Vaughn; Miss Anna Gillespie and Mr. Thomas Tanner; Miss Sadie Callender and Mr. Knox Hume; Miss Ella Kirkman and Mr. Matt Gardner; Miss Queenie Woods and Mr. Charles D. Porter; Miss Mannie Baxter and Mr. M. F. Houz; Hiss Mary Ewing and Mr. C. J. Walsh; Miss Mamie Johnson and Mr. David Vaughn; Miss Annie Gillespie and Judge G. S. Ridley.

The ushers were Messrs. John M. Thompson, Jere Baxter, P. P. Pickard, B. B. Allen, H. M. Doak, Robert Lea, S. A. Champion and A. W. Wills. Rev. Jere Witherspoon officiated.

After the ceremony at the church the bridal party were tendered a reception at Mrs. Gillespie's, on Cedar street. After the reception at Mrs. Gillespie's the bridal party attended Miss Evalina Debow's reception at the residence of Dr. W. L. Nichol, given complimentary to Miss Welborn, of Memphis. Colonel and Mrs. Allison left at 7:30 o'clock on an extended bridal tour to New York, Philadelphia and other eastern and western cities.

REDUCING EXPENSES.

Cutting Down the Cost of Collecting the Customs Duties.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—A reduction in the expense of collecting customs revenue has been determined upon and the plan prepared by Assistant Secretary Maynard, been approved by Secretary Fairchild, and will be put into effect. Secretary Maynard summarizes the plan as follows:

There are now 139 collection districts in the United States. In 64 of these revenues are much less than expenses. For instance, there are 44 districts in which the total collections do not exceed $50,000, while the expenditures aggregate $95,000. In other 20 non-self supporting districts collections are less than $25,000, and expenditures amount to $52,000. The expenditures of these offices will be reduced by $115,835 per year, principally by dismissals and also by reductions of salaries in several instances. Orders on these changes to take effect with the beginning of the new year have already been issued. They have been made gradually and and with due regard to the interests of the service. Among the points affected and amounts of reduction are the following:

Alexandria, Va., $1,575; Apalachicola, $2,151; Beaufort, N. C., $1,427; Beaufort, S. C., $688; Fernandina, $1,321; Georgetown, $835; Cherrystone, Va., $356; Petersburg, Va., $3,085; Pamlico, N. Y., $1,298; Jacksonville, Fla., $1,490; St. Augustine, Fla., $575; Tappahannock, Va., $707; Brunswick, Ga., $3,336; Albemarle, N. C., $1,132; St. Mark, Fla., $2,314; Wilmington, N. C., $2,800; Mobile, Ala., $3,925; Shieldsboro, Miss, $1,095.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

A Birmingham Merchant Missing—Foul Play Suspected.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., December 15.—[Special.] A merchant, named Shepard, who owned a retail grocery store in the suburbs of the city, has been missing since Monday, and no trace of him can be found. About two months ago Shepard opened his store late one night to accommodate two strange negroes, who wanted to purchase some small article. When inside the negroes dealt him a terrible blow on the head with an iron weight, and then robbed the store of everything of value. When Shepard recovered from the wound, he employed detectives to hunt down the negroes, and his friends fear that he has been murdered by the same negroes.

IN THE SENATE.

Ben Perley Poore's Widow to Receive Money—Bills Introduced and Referred.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—In the senate, after the introduction of several bills, a resolution was reported by Mr. Paddock, from the committee on contingent expenses, to pay to the widow of the late Ben Perley Poore a sum equal to six months' salary of his position as clerk to the senate committee on printing ($1,100). Adopted.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Call, to prohibit United States judges and courts from authorizing the borrowing of money by receivers of railroads, and other corporations, beyond the amount of their annual net income. Also, to prohibit the appointment of such receivers without evidence of the financial condition of the company.

He moved their reference to the committee on interstate commerce. So ordered.

The resolution offered several days ago by Mr. Plumb was taken up directing the attorney general to investigate the issue of a patent to Magnus Swenson last October, in connection with the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and if invalid to commence suit to have the patent cancelled. (The point being that Swenson was an employee of the agricultural department while making the experiments out of which the patent resulted). Mr. Plumb hoped that resolution would be adopted as the question involved was a very important one. The resolution, he said, did not imply any censure on the commissioner of agriculture, who had been very zealous and active in all matters relating to the development of the sorghum sugar industry.

Mr. Edmunds moved the reference of the resolution to the committee on patents.

After discussion by Messrs. Edmunds, Plumb, Saulsbury, Riddleberger, Call, Hoar, Gray, Butler, Teller, George, Hawley, Beck, and Sherman, the motion to refer was rejected and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Butler offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the judiciary committee to inquire and report whether, in the present state of law, the government has power, or the attorney general of the United States authority to institute judicial proceedings to vacate a patent for an invention on any ground whatever.

The senate then took up the bill introduced by Mr. Stewart last Monday to provide for the issue of coin certificates to circulate as money, and was addressed by that senator in explanation and support of the bill. The purport of the bill is to allow a deposit at any mint or assay office of gold and silver bullion in quantities not less than five ounces of gold or eighty ounces of silver and receipt therefor, of coin certificates, which are to be legal tender; to have existing gold and silver certificates cancelled when received at the treasury; to have no gold coined hereafter except as necessary to redeem obligations expressly payable in coin; to have bullion received under this act melted into bars and deposited in the treasury, and to repeal the act of the 28th of February, 1878, requiring the coinage of two million silver dollars monthly.

At the close of Mr. Stewart's remarks, the bill was referred to the committee on finance.

The senate then, after a brief secret session, adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Presidential Postoffices—Committee Work—The Interstate Commission.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The following fourth-class postoffices become presidential offices on January first. Biloxi, Miss., Dayton, Tenn., and Christiansburg, Va.

The senate committee on commerce today appointed Messrs. Kenna, Vest, Coke, Cullom and Palmer, a sub-committee to whom shall be referred all executive nominations which may require any investigation.

The interstate commerce commission today gave a hearing in the case of William H. Heard, a colored minister living in Charleston, S. C., who complains that the Georgia Railroad company, on June 8, 1887, compelled him to ride in a coach of inferior accommodations, although he had a first-class ticket.

A joint resolution, introduced by Senator Call today, authorizes the several executive departments to loan the government articles or material to the Industrial, Agricultural and Horticultural Exposition of the Southeast, to be held at Jacksonville, Florida. It also authorizes the commissioner of agriculture to obtain fruits, seeds and plants for the use of the exposition, and appropriates therefor the sum of $5,000.

A bill introduced by Senator Coke today to limit the jurisdiction of the United States courts provides that circuit and district courts of the United States shall not take original cognizance of any suit of a civil nature between a corporation organized under the laws of any state and a citizen of any state in which the corporation at the time of action may have been carrying on any business except in cases arising under the patent or copyright law.

The house committee on elections organized and held its first meeting today. All of the members were present except Messrs. O'Neall, of Indiana, and Houck, of Tennessee. The first business was the selection of a clerk, and W. H. Mobley, of Georgia, was chosen for the place. A sub-committee on procedure was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Crisp, O'Ferrall and Lyman. Almost without discussion the committee resolved to take up the Thoebe-Carlisle contested election case, and notices will be issued to the contestants, or attorneys, to appear before the committee at its next meeting when the time for beginning the consideration of the case will be fixed. The committee adjourned to next Tuesday. Beyond a general desire to speedily dispose of the Theobe-Carlisle case there was no intimation during today's proceedings of order in which contested election cases now before the committee will be considered.

REPUBLICAN CLUB CONVENTION.

A Large Meeting at Chickering Hall, New York.

NEW YORK, December 15.—Standards bearing the names of the states of the union were scattered through Chickering hall at 10:30 this morning, when the doors were thrown open for the first National Republican club convention. Under these standards delegates from the states will be seated. Twelve hundred tickets have already been issued to delegates, and still they come.

The largest delegation said Mr. Hedges, come from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The territories are here, too. Ex-Governor Little heads the Arizona delegation. It will be a grand convention. Nothing like it has been seen yet. It is a good thing for the republican party.

At the house of republican club in West Twenty-eighth street, secretary Henry Gleason welcomed several hundred callers before the hour for the convention had arrived. After 11 o'clock the hall began to fill rapidly, and at 20 minutes to 12 Dr. Joseph Pell, chairman of committee on organization, called the convention to order.

After a long contest, involving the call of the roll, the convention chose Daniel J. Ryan, of Ohio, temporary chairman, by a vote of 159 to 154 over General Nathan Goff, of West Virginia. Mr. Ryan, on taking the chair, briefly announced the object of the convention to be to reorganize the clubs of the country into a permanent organization, to boom the republican party and not any one in it. The work of selecting a list of secretaries and vice-presidents was so slow that the convention adjourned until tomorrow. The delegates held a public meeting this evening in Cooper Union, at which John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, was the principal speaker.

The Postmasters' Convention.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—At the postmasters' convention, this morning, one delegate from each state represented was appointed as a national committee. A committee to draft and take charge of a bill to be presented to congress was appointed, as follows: Arthur D. Markly, of Pennsylvania, chairman; M. E. Sprague, of Vermont; George H. Flagg, West Virginia; E. J. Clark, New York; Frank E. Fitzsimons, Rhode Island. The convention then adjourned, subject to call of the national committee.

BECAME A MANIAC

While Witnessing Clara Morris's Performance.

A SENSATION IN AN OPERA HOUSE

The Young Lady Who Shot at Senator Morgan's Son Several Years Ago Becomes Insane and Carried Out.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—During the performance of "Article 47" by Clara Morris at the Grand opera house tonight, the play was interrupted by a scene which recalled the famous shooting case in this city some six or seven years ago. Seated in the midst of a large audience was Miss Annie Horton, great granddaughter of John C. Calhoun, who is now an employe in the postoffice department. Several years ago this young woman went to the treasury department, where George Morgan, son of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, was at his desk, and calling the young man out in the street, fired at him repeatedly with a revolver. The shot, however, inflicted only a slight wound and the young clerk refused to prosecute. At the end of the first act of "Article 47" tonight, where Miss Morris as the Creole girl Cora, is shot by her lover, George Duhamel, Miss Horton became violently insane. She had to be taken from the theater by the police.

DETECTED AT LAST.

A Bookkeeper Who Has Been Stealing From a Bank for Twenty Years.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.—Joseph Knight, bookkeeper of the Manufacturers' National bank, on Third street, above Market, was taken before United States Commissioner Edwards, at 4 o'clock this evening, charged with stealing from the funds of the bank between $60,000 and $70,000. Officers of the bank discovered Knight's deficiencies several weeks ago. They placed the case in the hands of the Pinkerton agency, and Knight was arrested a few days ago. The matter was kept quiet by the bank until today. It is said that Knight has been appropriating to his own use the bank's money for nearly twenty-five years. Knight was bookkeeper of the Manufacturers' bank for thirty-five years, and has always been considered a trustworthy man. John W. Moffly, president of the bank, said that he first discovered that the books were being falsified on the 9th of this month; the balance sheet not coming out correct within about $20,000. Knight is a large-sized man with almost snow white hair and gray beard. He appears to be about sixty years of age.

President Moffly said, after hearing that Knight had for years been one of the most trusted officers of the bank, although he received a salary of but $1,400 per year his wife's relations were known to be wealthy and no suspicion had been aroused at the rather stylish manner in which the embezzler lived. Several times Knight had been offered promotion, but he had declined to leave his old position, as he said that he was familiar with its duties and he did not care to take up others. Within two years past the prisoner had been offered the cashiership of one of the new banks, but he had declined the place, although the salary was several times greater than that which he was receiving. It is now evident why these offers had been declined. Had Knight left his old position for one month certain disclosure and dishonor would have followed him. Mr. Moffly thinks that the money defendant took from the bank was used in his ordinary household expenses and on his family. Knight is a tall, fine-looking man, with an aristocratic air and iron-gray side-whiskers. He is about sixty years of age. A long gold heavy watchchain was displayed on the ample front of his vest and presented a most prosperous and genteel appearance. He has a wife and several grown children.

Knight has confessed that he began the defalcation in 1864. Mr. Moffley explained that the money was taken by the prisoner directly from the depositor. When a line was formed, there were often people who were pressed for time, or who did not want to wait. Then they would ask Knight to take it for them. This he would do and entered it correctly on the ledger, but wouldn't report it to the teller.

CONFESSED HIS GUILT.

The Exploits of a Gay Young Telegrapher in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., December 15.—[Special.]—On the night of November 21 Night Telegraph Operator Pearce mysteriously disappeared from Spring City, Tenn., thirty miles north of this city. The following day the whole town turned out to hunt for his body, foul play having been suspected. He has not been heard from since that time until last night, when he arrived at Spring City in the custody of the detectives of the Baltimore and Ohio Express company. In the absence of the regular express agent, Mills, on the night of November 21, Pearce receipted for a $75 money package which arrived by express from Cincinnati. He stole the money and left for parts unknown. The detectives traced him to Meridian, Miss., but there lost the trail. On December 5 the express office at Pachuta, Miss., was robbed, and the Baltimore and Ohio detectives went to that point and found that Pearce had only been employed in that office three days until he robbed it. He again fied and could not be found.

On the night of December 8th, a package of medicine arrived from Cincinnati, at Pachuta, for Peace and detectives immediately left for Cincinnati. On Tuesday he had secured employment as night operator at Georgetown, Ky., and left Cincinnati for Georgetown on Tuesday night. On his arrival at the latter place yesterday morning, he was arrested by the detectives, who had been posted by Superintendent Wells, of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, and were waiting for him. He was confronted with positive evidence of his guilt and immediately confessed that he had stolen the money package at Spring City, and had committed a much greater crime by robbing the express office at Pachuta, Miss. He telegraphed his brother at Parkersburg, W. V., for help, but up to tonight he had not responded to his appeal for aid. Pearce is now in the custody of detectives at Spring City. Superintendent Walker, of the Baltimore and Ohio express company, is in this city, and says Pearce will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. The extent of his rascality at Pachuta has not yet been ascertained.

FIRE AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

Business Houses and Dwellings Destroyed—The Flames Elsewhere.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., December 15.—At two o'clock this afternoon, a fire broke out in Hamblin's hardware store, St. Augustine, caused by an explosion in the oil room. The flames spread rapidly to buildings east and southeast. Loss: Hamblin & Co., hardware, building, $10,000; stock $100,000; R. H. Gordon's block, loss $12,000. Both partly insured. Estes & Brown, dry goods, $15,000; insured $5,000. Paris Brothers, dry goods, $15,000; insured $3,000. Aspinwall house, $10,000; partly insured. The city market, jail and council chambers, engine house and Sanchez block, and several other buildings, damaged. Total loss $200,000. Insurance about $60,000. The burnt portion south of the plaza near the sea wall, will be rebuilt in the old Spanish and Moorish style. The north side of the plaza, including the old cathedral and St. Augustine hotel was burned last spring. The old cathedral has been restored. No hotels destroyed.

The Anarchists' Demonstration.

CHICAGO, December 15.—It was decided last night that at the final obsequies over the dead anarchists next Sunday, the orators would be Servius Shevitch, of New York; Paul Grottkaw, of Milwaukee, and Albert Currlin, of St. Louis. There will be nothing in the nature of a procession, but arrangements are being made for a great crowd at the cemetery.

ALABAMA'S LAWYERS.

Meeting of the State Bar Association—Annual Address.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 15.—The State Bar association met here yesterday, with a large attendance. Judge John F. Dillon, of New York, delivered the annual address, which was received with enthusiastic applause. He said that as this is the centennial year of the adoption of the federal constitution, he had selected as his subject "A Century of American Law." After a retrospect of the general situation and coming to a view of the condition of English and American law one hundred years ago, he said it was at that time faithfully mirrored in Blackstone's Commentaries, the first completed edition of which was published just six years before the American revolution. After adverting to the baneful effects of the feudal system upon English law, a part of which only we had escaped, he noticed the following changes upon subjects of general and permanent importance. Within a century, imprisonment for debt has been abolished in both Great Britain and America, and in this legislation America has led the way. By way of contrast, he alluded to the modern liberal exemption and homestead laws of several states and of the national government. Under the beneficent operation of the latter act, more than 100,000,000 acres of land had been entered by 820,000 heads of families. He next adverted to the great and beneficial changes made within the last fifty years in respect of the rights of married women. The principle of the American married women's protective acts, was in 1870 and in 1882, adopted by the English parliament. Referring to the criminal laws of England 100 years ago, he showed that at that time near two hundred offenses were capital felonies and that the laws were otherwise oppressive and severe. They have been gradually ameliorated, so that at this time only four offenses are capitally punishable in England and only two in this country. He noticed the abolition of common law forms of action and pleading and changes made by the codes of procedure in this country and by the British judiciature act of 1873 (adopting the principle of American codes) as among the most salutary reforms in law. Emendations in the law of evidence, by which all persons, including the parties to the suit, have been made competent witnesses, were regarded as a great improvement in legal administration, in which England has led the way and we had followed. The growth of corporations, and of corporate litigation, was dwelt upon at length, and statistics given showing that nearly half of the modern reported cases involve corporation law. He next traced the growth of legal literature in this country. A century ago we had no American books. In 1886 we had published 3,793 volumes of reports, against 3,500 in England. Turning to the century to come, he predicted various changes in international and municipal law, among which would be the abolition of literary piracy, and a systematic restatement of the body of our laws. He appealed to the young men to take up this great work, and concluded by saying:

Mayhap some young man hears me today, gifted beyond the common lot, with an eye couched to that wider and higher sweep that will take in all constructive possibilities of the rich and scattered materials of our laws, and be so fortunate as to leave upon massive, imparting, ever advancing, but imperishable structure of our jurisprudence some visible imprint, some embodied memorial of his genius, as well as of his labors.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

A Resolution to Boycott Douglass's Shoes—The Printers' Delegate.

BALTIMORE, December 15.—The morning session of the American Federation of Labor was consumed by the introduction of almost innumerable resolutions on various subjects. One was to boycott one W. L. Douglass, a shoe manufacturer; another was a protest from the cigar makers' international union against the reduction of the interal revenue tax on tobacco. The oystermen's union want a law prohibiting the taking of oysters that are not three years old. The progressive tailors ask an official indorsement for their label, and several trades want the congress to pass a law that will prevent the employment of men enlisted in the army or navy in any capacity where skilled labor can be used.

A dispatch was received by the convention from the president of the International Typographical union appointing W. L. Oyster as a delegate to the convention from the union. Mr. Oyster was, on Tuesday, refused admission as a representative of the federation of trades of the District of Columbia, and a long discussion arose as to the propriety of admitting him today, even as a represeneative of the typographical union. Mr. Oyster had some friends on the floor, but his hopes were again crushed, as his appointment was held over until he could secure credentials bearing the seal of the international union with the signature of the president and secretary, which could not be obtained this week.

The afternoon session was consumed by the consideration of the roport of the committee on the constitution. An effort to draw between the skilled and unskilled labor was stigmatized as the cause of the disintegration of the Knights of Labor and a motion to strike out the words "labor organizations" where it occurs in the constitution and use the term "Trades Unions," exclusively, was voted down. A motion to compel all organizations to obtain charters from the federation one month before the meeting of the convention, occasioned considerable debate and warm opposition from representatives of the International Typographical union, who declared that their old and influential organization would, under no circumstances, come to the federation for a charter, and it was amended to read "certificate of membership," instead of "charter," and passed.

The question of equitable representation was the cause of a long discussion. Some delegates held that national and international bodies only were entitled to a voice in the affairs of the federation, while others were of opinion that central labor unions and local trades assemblies were the mainstay of the labor reform movement and it was voted that such organizations be allowed representation according to their numerical strength, even though the same trades may be indirectly represented by delegates from their national body.

Fraud Claimed in an Assignment.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 15.—[Special.]—Pearlstine & Karesh, general merchants, of Branchville, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities, $20,000; assets, about $1,000. The creditors are attempting to have the assignment set aside on the ground of fraud. A few days ago one of the attorneys for the creditors observed a negro coming out of the Karesh dwelling house with a box of tobacco on his shoulder, marked "P. & K." Pursuit was made and the tobacco captured, which will be exhibited in court. It seems that a large lot of tobacco was delivered to the firm on the morning the assignment was made.

New York Southern Society.

NEW YORK, December 15.—The New York southern society held a banquet at the Hotel Brunswick tonight, which was attended by about three hundred representatives of southern families. The event of the evening was the address of Thomas Nelson Page, of Richmond, Va., on "The south as a subject for literature." He attributed the need of literature in the south to the lack of publishers and to the want of a reading public. Charleston and New Orleans were termed the literary centers of the south. Previous to the war all literary ventures except the "Southern Messenger" had ended. After the war a number of magazines were started.

A Mexican Election.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 15.—Advices just received from Jamaulve, in the southern part of the state of Tamaulipas, state that there was much trouble there and riot during the elections Sunday. One of the parties opened the polls when others began to fight. At each of the polls there was a pitched battle and the ballot boxes were overturned or destroyed and eighty men were killed and over forty wounded. The result is that the old mayor will hold over for another term.

BEGGING FOR BREAD.

A Terrible Story of Destitution From China.

OVERFLOW OF THE YELLOW RIVER

Seven Thousand Square Miles of Territory Ten Feet Under Water—The Loss of Life is Appalling.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., December 15.—The steamship City of Sydney arrived this afternoon from Hong Kong and Yokohama. Chinese papers give the details of a disaster occasioned by Yellow river overflowing its banks in the province of Honan, and described it as one of the most appalling occurrences in loss of life and property in recent times. The river broke its banks on the evening of September 28th, southwest of the city of Chingicow, and completely inundated that city and ten other populous cities. The whole are now a raging sea ten to thirty feet deep where it was once a densely populated and rich plain. The former bed of the Yellow river is now dry, and the present lake was the bed of the river centuries ago.

The loss of life is incalculable. A statement is made by a missionary that millions of Chinese are homeless and starving. Thomas Pattors, one of the American missionariers, writing from the Horan province, under date of October 28th, says:

Newly gathered crops, houses and trees are all swept away, involving a fearful loss of life. Bread, bread, is the cry of thousands, who are on the river bank. Benevolent people go in boats and throw bread among the masses here and there, but this is nothing compared with the requirements. The mass of people is still being increased by continual arrivals, even more hungry than the last. There they sit, silent, hungry and dejected, without a rag to wear or a morsel of food. Mat huts are being erected for them. What it will be in two months I cannot conceive. The misery is increased owing to bitter cold weather.

Yellow river has long been known as "China's Sorrow," and the present disaster has served to reassert its right to the terrible title. As yet details of the disaster are very meager. It has occurred in a district where the best foreigners are, and reports furnished by officials and published in the Pekin Gazette, convey a very inadequate account of the extent of the loss of life and property and sufferings of the survivors. The governor in Honan reports to the throne that nearly all the people have been drowned in the district reached by the waters, the survivors being those who escaped to high ground or took refuge in trees, where they remained till they were rescued. The extent of the ground swept over by the overwhelming flood, given in figures, is over 7,000 square miles, and the land thus submerged formed a part of one of the richest and most densely populated plains of northern China.

THEIR MILITARY POSITION.

Strength of the Russian and Austrian Armies.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 15.—The official military gazette says that owing to the alarm raised by the Austrian press, in consequence of the transfer of some Russian cavalry to the Warsaw district, it is advisable to consider the military position of Russia and her western frontier neighbors in order to throw light upon the question of who is really preparing to attack, and who for defense. During the past five years the peace effective of the German army has been increased sixty-five battalions and 364 guns. German troops on the Russian frontier have been increased twenty-one battalions of infantry, twenty-seven batteries of artillery and fifteen squadrons of cavalry. Since 1878, Germany has built in the eastern provinces, 4,850 kilometres of railroads. There are eleven German railroads by means of which troops can be forwarded to the Russian frontier and ten junction stations where they can be rapidly thrown out of trains and concentrated.

Germany has formed first-class fortresses at Thorn, Posen, Dantzic and Koenigsburg, and is building a similar fortress at Grandenz. Austria has added nine to twenty-three infantry divisions which formerly constituted her effective, and would add, in the event of mobilization of the army, fourteen landwehr or honved divisions. The Galician garrisons have been reinforced during 1887 by eighteen squadons of cavalry and thirteen batteries of artillery, all provided with a full complement of horses. In the Austrian districts, which might become the theater of war with Russia, 4,500 kilometers of railroads, with four branches, have been constructed since 1878. Six Austrian railways are available for throwing into Galicia large bodies of troops, who, by means of a new junction station, can be placed in position on the Russian frontier. Military huts, depots and stores are being collected at Lemburg, Przemysl, Jarostaw, Dembitza, Rinscheff and other points. Fortresses at Przemysl and Cracow have been converted into camp fortresses. Russian territory can be bombarded from Cracow forts. A large quantity of rolling stock has been accumulated at Cracow, adapted for use on the Prussian railways.

All these preparations are meaningless except in view of offensive tactics and show that Austria, under the semblance of defense, is, at the same time, preparing to invade Russia simultaneously with her ally. But, what is Russia doing in view of her neighbor's threatening preparations? Notwithstanding the manifest danger, Russia considers that an European war would be a terrible misfortune to all mankind. She was first, who, amid her neighbor's feverish armaments, did not increase, but decreased her defensive forces. In 1881 and '82 Russia reduced her peace effective nearly 100,000. True, she raised it again in consequence of the Affghan affair and the necessity of improving her readiness to mobilize, when her neighbors in the same period have raised their peace effective 75,000.

The paper adds:

Doubtless Russia in the event of war will assemble a mighty army, the concentration of which on the frontier will be incomparably more difficult for her than will be the concentration by her neighbors of their forces at the same place. During the last ten years 2,828 kilometers of railway have been constructed in the western provinces of Russia.

In German and Austrian eastern provinces during the same period 9,300 kilometers have been built. Moreover the area in which Russia has constructed railways is twice as large as that in which her neighbors have built such lines. Russian railways nowhere pass outside the defense lines of a triangle, formed by St. Petersburg, Warsaw and Odessa.

Our neighbor's lines, however, run straight out to the Russian frontier. It is easy to understand that they are not constructed for advanced posts, but for the concentration of troops. A glance at the map will suffice to show that a close net work of railways covers the district along the Russian frontier compared with the insignificant number of railways that Russia can rely upon. Not only from Germany but from the Austrian frontier, the Russian frontier is embraced with rapid invasion. The most effective measures against this danger would be to extend Russian railways until they attain the proportions of those of our neighbors. But for this enormous expense, time is required and, therefore, there is only one course—to improve our defenses and fortresses and increase the number of troops on the frontier, and thereby guard against surprise.

Our neighbors increased military preparations in 1886, compelled Russia to devise counter measures which will be gradually executed. The transfer of a few cavalry regiments on Vistula might certainly be made the pretext to excite the press and public opinion to charge Russia with warlike intentions. German and Austrian military authorities understand the defensive character of the measure. They can calmly calculate how many corps Russia will have to send to the frontier while peace is undisturbed, so that after concentrating at any given point, the forces and means at her disposal might suffice to place Russia on a footing of equality with her opponents. They can also calculate the strength of force with which, in the event of war, Russia could be rapidly invaded. They can still hope by sudden action to win comparatively cheap laurels, but high Russian military officers, who do not fear the ultimate issue of the conflict, even if the whole forces of the peace league moved out against Russia, nevertheless, openly recognize that the defense of Russian territory is not yet assured, and if the peace league considers itself justified in developing its defensive measures so far as to bring certain Russian districts under the range of the guns of its most advanced forts, Russia has the undoubted right to provide for her defense and to take every measure to uphold her honor and maintain the inviolability of her territory.

Referring to the trouble at Moscow the University Messenger says:

Lectures at the university were suspended in consequence of the students having assaulted an inspector at a concert. Other students sided with the assailant and made arrangements for an unauthorized meeting, which, however, was suppressed. Many of the students were arrested and sent into exile. Fresh trouble was caused by a report that two students had died from the effects of injuries received, while the police were engaged in restoring order. Despite a denial of this rumor, the students absented themselves from their classes and ignored the authority of university officials.

AUSTRIA'S PREPARATIONS.

VIENNA, December 15.—The article which appeared in the St. Petersburg Military Review today, on the military movements of Russia and her neighbors, has excited great attention here. In official circles the opinion is expressed that the article will cause no change in the attitude of Austria. The government, it is believed, before taking active responsive measures of defense, will wait to see whether Russia continues her threatening military preparations. The long interview during the week between Count Kalnoky and the German ambassador led to accord between the two governments on the decision of the Austrian military council. The serious character of the situation has never been underestimated in Austrian official circles.

The government has never been unmindful of the duties which the German alliance imposes and in the face of Russian armaments the authorities have never for a moment been idle, but the government is anxious to avoid, as long as possible, measures capable of being interpreted by Russia as acts of provocation. Preparations are complete for the dispatch of reinforcements of cavalry to Galicia in the event of fresh movements of Russian troops. The erection of huts is now proceeding actively along the line of defense. Timber, which has been lying in readiness since spring is being utilized and accommodations for reinforcements will soon be provided.

THE SICK CROWN PRINCE.

Bulletins from His Physicians as to His Condition.

SAN REMO, December 15.—After examining the crown prince's throat, Dr. Mackenzie declared that he found no dangerous symptoms.

Drs. Scrader, Krauss and Hovell have issued bulletins concerning the condition of the crown prince, in which they say that during the last few weeks the inflammatory symptoms in the larynx have entirely disappeared. The surface tumor itself appears to be partly cauterized and partly covered with flat growths which have a tendency to increase. The patient's general condition is undisturbed.

KIDNAPPED AND SOLD.

A Colored Policeman Sues His Abductors of Many Years Ago.

MEMPHIS Tenn., December 15.—Moses Plummer, a colored police officer of this city, has engaged counsel to bring suit for damages against parties in Calhoun, Ill., whom he charges with abducting him when a child and selling him and his two brothers into slavery.

Henry Plummer, the father of the family, was a freeman, and his children of course were free. They lived in Calhoun county from Moses Plummer's earliest recollection. In 1849 Henry Plummer was smitten with the "gold fever" and went off to California to make his fortune, promising to return in two years. At the expiration of that time news came that he was dead, and nothing more was heard of him. In 1853 Mrs. Plummer and her three boys, one younger and the other older than Moses, and the eldest not more than ten years old, were decoyed into Kentucky, where the children were kidnapped and sent south. The kidnappers are the persons who are to be made defendants to the suit. Moses was brought to Memphis and put up for sale in a slave yard, then kept by N. B. Forrest, afterward the noted cavalry leader.

It so happens that the counter at which Policeman Plummer has so often arraigned evil doers rests upon the very spot where stood the block upon which he was placed in his childhood when offered for sale. A wealthy planter, of De Soto county, Miss., was attracted by the bright little mulatto and bought him, paying an unusually high price. He knew nothing of the abduction and Moses was too young to tell about it. Fortunately for Moses the planter was a kindhearted man and treated the little fellow so well that he grew up to manhood without passing through the cruel and brutalizing phases of slavery. The planter's children, who were his playfellows, taught him to read, so that emancipation found him better equipped for his new responsibilities than most of his race.

Plummer was employed in places of trust in Memphis commercial houses from the close of the war up to 1878, when he and a dozen other colored men were placed on the police force to fill the places of white officers who died of the yellow fever. He has always been regarded as a faithful and fearless officer. In the discharge of his duty he has killed two men and in both cases was acquitted of all blame. It was not until last August that he found out the manner in which he had been sold to slavery. It seems that his father did not die in California and spent much time and money after the war in a vain search for his lost children.

His attorney, one of the best lawyers in the state, says he will recover the damages sued for.

Alabama Prohibition Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 15.—The Alabama state prohibition convention met here today. Delegates to the national convention were chosen as follows: J. C. Orr, Z. A. Parker, L. F. Whitten, M. V. Henry, F. J. Tyler, J. S. Glascoe, L. C. Coulson, G. A. Loften, J. A. Anderson, S. H. Simon, J. P. Keyes, I. F. Goldman, E. A. Stone, F. H. Pueblo, John T. Tanner, J. W. Cooper, J. B. Gerald, C. L. Harwell, J. H. Anderson, and J. C. Wall. The attendance was small. Resolutions were adopted favoring Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, for president, and J. T. Tanner, of Alabama, for vice-president.

Death of Messenger Chief.

VERSAILLES, Ky., December 15.—Messenger Chief, a noted trotting stallion, died from rupture, last night. He was a bay horse, foaled in 1870, by Abdallah Pilot, dam by Mambrina Messenger and the sire of Maud Messenger, (2.16½) and others. He was owned by George A. Singerly, editor of the Philadelphia Record, who paid $16,000 for him and valued him at $20,000.

Mr. Powderly Critically Ill.

SCRANTON, Pa., December 15.—Powderly's condition tonight is regarded as critical by physicians. He was seized with another hemorrhage this afternoon. It is now known that since his return to his home here he has slept very little, and is very nervous and restless on that account, and is also very weak in consequence of hemorrhages. He also complains of severe pains in his chest and abdomen. No one is allowed to see him except his wife and physicians.

The Mexican Portfolio.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The Star tonight says:

It is said that ex-Congressman McKenzie, of New York, is to be appointed minister to Mexico. He has been heartily indorsed by democrats of Kentucky, and his friends believe he will get the appointment.

Set the Jail on Fire.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., December 15.—[Special.]—A negro prisoner in the Shelby county jail, at Columbiana, tried to burn his way to liberty last night, but the fire was discovered in time to save the building and the negro's life.

Recovered from the Ruins.

CHICAGO, Ill., December 15.—Over $1,000,000 worth of valuable papers and money were recovered this morning from iron vaults in the ruins of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer's shoe factory which was recently burnt here.

Death of Governor Bodwell.

HALLOWELL, Me., December 15.—Governor Bodwell died this morning. His death was caused by congestion of the lungs, resulting from exposure and overwork.

WOOLFOLK GUILTY.

Pronounced So by a Jury of His Peers.

JURY OUT ONLY TWENTY MINUTES

The Prisoner Sentenced to Be Hanged on February 10—He Asserts His Innocence of the Crime.

MACON, Ga., December 15.—[Special.]—At 9 a. m. today Tom Woolfolk was brought to the courthouse by the sheriff and his deputies. He was clean shaven and showed no symptoms of being at all rattled. He sat and gazed out of the window toward the distant hills, beyond the river, where the home of his ancestors was built in the long ago. The picture on which his weary eyes rested was cheerless and uninviting. It was a scene of wintry desolation, and there was not a single sunbeam to lighten the prospect. The leaden sky was draped in a pall of cloud, and the eye of heaven seemed full to overflowing with unshed tears.

At 9:10 Judge Gustin took his seat, and the eleventh day of this memorable trial began. Mr. Walker had entered and was just seated in his usual position. Captain Hardeman looked like a man fully prepared for the task before him as he arose and began the continuance of

THAT FEARFUL ARRAIGNMENT.

He spoke in a calm, deliberate and determined manner. He took up the question of the bloody clothing and reviewed the testimony fully. He recalled the fact that Woolfolk had sent for water, and that the prisoner had insisted that the water be brought him in a cup, and not in the dipper at the wash-stand. The speaker then recounted all the damning evidence that has been brought out during the trial by the prosecution. At 9:30 the prisoner interrupted his prosecutor on some little point of the case. The interruption was short, and the argument was soon resumed.

Every seat in both the gallery and auditorium was occupied, and a great many persons stood up in the aisles. There was probably a hundred ladies intermingled with the spectators.

Judge Gustin gave a short recess at 9:35, and during the time Solicitor Hardeman consulted the stenographic notes in regard to the statement of the prisoner. When the speaker resumed he still contended, most emphatically, that Tom Woolfolk did use the expression as had just been read from the paper, that

"THE BLOOD WAS FLYING

everywhere," when the prisoner got the fatal speck in his ear. Woolfolk claimed that he did not use the language, and that it was a mistake. Solicitor Hardeman stated in thrilling language, that it was a fatal mistake on the part of the prisoner to use such language. The speaker quoted most beautifully:

"The shadows are many,
The sunlight is one,
But in tracing the shadows
We find out the sun."

In speaking of the little old wool hat, the speaker showed that if it had have been Silas Woolfolk who wore that hat and committed that murder the little negro boy would never have been allowed to have worn that hat for several months and then come stalking into court with it. The speaker said: "The hat fitted the negro and the negro fitted the hat."

Those three sad-faced ladies who have stood by the prisoner through all these dark hours of his dire extremity, entered the room and took their seats. Theirs has been a sorrowful task, and most nobly have they performed it.

On several occasions short discussions occurred between the opposing counsel, and from time to time the stenographer was appealed to for confirmation.

In his powerful address the speaker hurled fact after fact in the face of the defendant. In speaking of the blood in the well, he rehearsed the bloody details of the Sepoy rebellion, where a number of women jumped into a well on the public square of Cawnpore, and after Havelock recaptured the city,

THE VERY STONES

were found saturated with the blood of the bodies who were afterwards thrown in on top of those who sprang into the well.

The jury sat patient while the eloquent speaker continued his great argument. Slowly and wearily the hands of the clock moved around the dial. Everybody appeared tired of the suspense. Frequently a buzz of conversation would arise, and the court would rap for order at once. His honor seemed determined to put down anything like disorder among the audience. Yesterday's excitement had not been forgotten by either the court or those present, and it could easily be seen that but a very small spark would have inflamed the minds of the great crowd that filled the Bibb county courthouse as it had never been filled before. At 11 o'clock the speaker closed with one of the finest perorations ever delivered. He spoke, altogether, only three and a half hours, but his effort was most masterly. As he concluded the court gave a recess of one hour.

At twelve o'clock, sharp, Judge Gustin

BEGAN HIS CHARGE,

and it took three-quarters of an hour exactly to complete it. Captain Rutherford, in behalf of the wretched prisoner whom he has so ably defended, handed in some requests, which the court embodied in the charge, at the same time putting in such modifications as the law and the evidence in the case admitted of and justified. The charge was fair and impartial. The prisoner was given the benefit of everything that even partook of the least shadow of a doubt. As the court concluded there was the look of honor and justice in his careworn face. He has sat patiently for

ELEVEN LONG DAYS

and listened to the testimony and the arguments in this most remarkable of all trials. Today he was as calm and deliberate as mortal man could be. He seemed to realize and fully appreciate the terrible character of the crime of which the unfortunate culprit stood accused, and every word and line of his charge was most carefully weighed.

The court had tried the case all through the live-long night, when others, including the accused, were wrapped in slumber. The audience of

AT LEAST ONE THOUSAND

persons sat spell bound while the court was directing the jury. There was not the least bit of that apathy, which generally characterizes a petit jury. Every member of that body of just and true citizens, looked as if he keenly appreciated the task before him.

When the court concluded there was one

GREAT SIGH OF RELIEF

that arose from the vast assemblage, and the jury retired to their room. They were out only twelve minutes, and returned at 1:10 p. m. They selected H. J. Harvey as foreman. Amid the breathless silence that followed their entrance, the jury handed in their verdict.

It was: "We the jury find defendant guilty."

There was

NO MENTION OF MERCY,

and it was made apparent that there was no hope for Woolfolk.

The court then asked the prisoner to stand up. He then asked Tom Woolfolk if there was any reason why sentence should not be passed upon him. Calm and deliberate, as when he first entered the court room, with only a slight blanch on his expressive face, Woolfolk arose and said that he had been tried by twelve honest, competent and intelligent men. He felt satisfied

THEY HAD DONE THEIR DUTY,

but that prejudice had been so strong in the neighborhood where the tragedy occurred, that men were witnesses who had lied about him, although they were honest and intelligent men. He said the court had treated him well, but that the court and jury had followed the witnesses. He then held up his hand and in the most solemn manner again protested his innocence.

After this the court proceeded to deliver sentence, and an awful hush fell on the crowded court room as his honor sentenced Thomas G. Woolfolk to be hanged by the neck on

THE TENTH OF FEBRUARY

next, within one mile of the courthouse. Drs. Holt and Wright were appointed to attend as practitioners. None except the sheriff's posse and the relatives and friends of the prisoner to be present. The hanging to be done inside an enclosure in a private manner.

Previous to delivering sentence, the court stated that a recess would be taken until tomorrow, but as soon as the bulk of the crowd had left the sentence was delivered.

Court was then adjourned and the faithful jury dismissed. Woolfolk turned to his sister, Mrs. Edwards, who was weeping bitterly, and remarked: "Don't cry and take on that way, I am as well off as I ever was in my life."

WITH HANDS MANACLED,

the prisoner was then taken to the jail, followed by a curious crowd, anxious to see what manner of man this was.

The court was served with a notice of an appeal this afternoon, but it will be January before it will reconvene,

In this case Solicitor Hardeman has distinguished himself. He has worked the case on its own merits, according to law and evidence, and he has acted as a skilled lawyer and hightoned gentleman throughout the long, weary trial. He has never stooped to pick up any little technicality, but has gone straight forward all the while.

Of the other lawyers in the case, frequent mentions has been made. It is needless to say they have acquitted themselves most nobly.

At 4:30 o'clock this evening

JUROR ASHER AYRES WAS MARRIED

to Miss Louise Connor. The wedding was announced for yesterday, but the groom could not be present, so a postponement was inevitable. But at the appointed hour this afternoon the groom and his beautiful bride were wedded quietly at Christ church, Rev. J. R. Winchester officiating. It was an unusual finale to a most extraordinary trial.

HE SPENT SUNDAY IN JAIL.

But Desired to Attend Sunday-School—Items From Albany.

ALBANY, Ga., December 14.—[Special.]—On Saturday George Brown, a negro boy employed by a firm in this city, was left at the residence of Mr. H. J. Cook to put up some shades. He succeeded in draping the windows successfully, but while left alone for awhile also helped himself to a bountiful supply of handkerchiefs and half hose from a bureau in the room. The articles were not missed until night, when Officer James was notified. The boy was confronted with the loser of the stolen goods. A confession of the theft was made, the articles recovered, and the boy spent Sunday in jail. He begged to be let out to go to Sunday-school.

Judge David A. Vason has started an excellent precedent here. Albany land is growing in value, and, heretofore the lots offered for building purposes were generally too large and consequently too costly for ordinary buyers. Judge Vason having some land that he wished to dispose of upon Railroad and Monroe streets, has subdivided it into small building lots, and has placed it in the hands of Mr. Sam Smith, the real estate agent, for sale. His example will doubtless be followed, and the result will be an increased number of houses.

Mrs. Z. T. May, proprietor of the Barnes house, has purchased the Harrison lot, upon the corner of Jackson and Washington streets, a very desirable piece of property. She intends erecting a large brick hotel upon it in the near future.

ALL ABOUT AUGUSTA.

Races in Prospect—Miss Emma Hahr's Concert—The Exposition Subscription.

AUGUSTA, Ga., December 15.—[Special.]—The Driving Park association held a meeting tonight and determined to have four days racing from the 24th to the 29th of January. Both running and trotting races will be programmed. Four races will be run daily, and large purses will be offered as an inducement to bring fleet-footed racers to the city from a distance. The races will be conducted in connection with the exhibition of the pet stock and poultry exposition.

Augusta is waiting news from the "Jim Crow" case—the appeal of colored travelers on the Georgia railroad—about riding in second class cars. Attorney Joseph B. Cumming is in Washington arguing the case before the interstate commission. The case grew out of ejecting a colored dude from the ladies' coach.

Miss Emma Hahr electrified Augusta tonight with her piano performance.

Exposition subscribers are volunteering the first installment, and a big pile was collected without calling on a man.

Government Inspector Headman pronounced Augusta's new steamboat "Advance" safe and ready today, and she will make the first trip to Savannah Saturday.

NEWS FROM SAVANNAH.

Death of an Old Citizen—The African Methodist Conference.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 15.—[Special.]—Mr. W. C. Butler, a well known citizen of Savannah, died last night in this city. For a great many years Mr. Butler did the largest retail business here in shoes, and many will remember his place of business on Congress street. For some time past he has been living in Waycross, but at the time of his death was a resident of Savannah. He leaves a wife and three sons, besides many friends, to mourn his death.

The distribution of pastors for the coming year is now being arranged by the Georgia conference of the African Methodists now in session here. Rev. J. E. Hill, of the Edisto district of South Carolina, and other colored preachers, addressed the conference today.

A Supper in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ga., December 15.—[Special.] The citizens of our little town were highly entertained by the good ladies of the Methodist church on Tuesday evening. A fine supper was given by them for the benefit of the Methodist parsonage. The amount realized was $125. Their beautiful parsonage is in course of erection and will be finished by January 1st and will be a model of neatness. Rev H. A. Hodges, the minister, is looking after the building and securing funds to complete it. He deservss much credit for the interest he has manifested in securing funds, etc.

Narrow Escape From Death.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., December 15.—[Special.]—This afternoon, a wagon loaded with two heavy bales of cotton, ran over Taylor Barwick, aged eight years, while he was attempting to climb into it. One ear was almost torn away from his head. No more serious injury was sustained, however. Dr. Mathis attended him. The little boy submitted manfully to the taking of the necessary stitches. Those who saw the accident consider it almost a miracle that it was not fatal, as the wheel seemed to pass directly over his head.

Wedding at Jonesboro.

JONESBORO, Ga., December 15.—[Special.]—Married last night at 7 o'clock at the Methodist church in Jonesboro, Miss Minnie Harwell to Professor Howell B. Parker, of Hapeville; Rev. T. S. L. Harwell officiating. The ushers were Messrs. J. B. Hutcheson and William Ferguson. The church was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers. After the ceremony, the wedding party repaired to the residence of Rev. T. S. L. Harwell, where an elegant supper awaited them.

Anderson Tucker's Death.

MACON, Ga., December 15.—[Special.]—Yesterday Anderson Tucker, who was shot by Mr. T. J. Butler, died at his home in South Macon. The coroner's jury investigated the case and found a verdict as follows:

We, the jury impaneled on the body of Anderson Tucker, deceased, find that deceased came to his death from a pistol shot wound in the hands of Mr. T. J. Butler, and that the shooting was unintentional.

The inquest was continued for two days, when Mr. Butler was entirely exculpated.

Cotton Receipts in Cuthbert.

CUTHBERT, Ga., December 15.—[Special.]—Cuthbert has been unusually active in the cotton business this season and receipts are considerably a head of last year at the different warehouses. Messrs. A. C. Moye & Co. and Jno. M. Redding say they have received already more cotton than they stored the whole of last season, while J. L. Sanders & Co., a new firm, has done an active business. Each house is full of cotton held by large planters for higher prices. But little remains in the country to be marketed.

Elected by a Flattering Vote.

MONROE, Ga., December 15.—[Special.]—Much interest was felt here in the late election for a lieutenant-colonel to command the ninth battalion of Georgia volunteers. The Walton Guards here went unanimously for Captain Wm. F. Jones, of the Elbert Light Infantry; also the Gainesville Volunteers and the Elbert company, making 128 votes. Nothing has been heard from the Madison and Greenesboro companies, but it is understood Jones is elected by a flattering vote.

Oostanaula's Officers.

ROME, Ga., December 15.—[Special.]—At the annual election of officers of Oostanaula lodge No. 113, F. and A. M., held last night, the following officers were elected: J. F. Shanklin, W. M.; R. A. Denny, S. W.; W. T. Smith, J. W.; H. G. Peters, treasurer; J. H. Henley, secretary; J. H. Hoskinson, S. D.; W. O. Ritch, J. D.

"Golden Medical Discovery"—the great blood purifier.

THE METHODISTS.

Second Day of the South Georgia Conference

AT THEIR MEETING IN SANDERSVILLE

Passing on the Character of Ministers—Candidates Received on Trial—Reports of Committees.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., December 15.—[Special.]—Conference assembled this morning at the appointed hour, Bishop H. N. McTyiere in the chair. Many additional ministers and delegates arrived last night and today. President Bass, of the Wesleyan college, opened the religious exercises and at roll call a much larger number answered to their names.

Rev. R. B. Bryan, who has so faithfully served the conference for a number of years, read the minutes of yesterday's proceedings, which were duly approved.

Assistant Secretary W. C. Lovett read the report of Dr. Hopkins, of Emory college, which was handed in on yesterday without reading. The report, together with that of the visiting committee to Brunswick high school, the latter, without reading, was referred to the board of education.

The question "who remain on trial," was next called. The following, after standing a satisfactory examination were passed and continued on trial: James L. Ryder, John W. Foy, J. F. Griffith, Thomas W. Darley, J. M. Bowland, T. W. Ellis, D. F. Myers, J. T. Mills.

Question eight was next called: "What traveling preachers are elected deacons?"

At the recommendation of the examining committee, the following were elected: George P. Parker, M. H. Olmstead, Crawford Jackson, S. W. Brown.

Following this the question, "who are deacons of one year?" was asked, and upon recommendation of the same committee, the following were advanced to the class of the fourth year and their characters passed: T. M. Christian, J. M. Foster, W. C. Wade, E. A. Caraway, H. M. Morris. In the class of the third year the following, who were prevented by providential causes from attending, were continued in the same class and their characters passed: John E. Sheppard, W. M. F. Hickson, John W. Arnold, J. L. Gilmore, and W. F. Smith.

The conference, on motion of Dr. Clark, requested the bishop to appoint Rev. J. L. Gilmore, to the Seaman's bethel at Savannah.

Question 12 was next called, "What travelling preachers are made elders?" The characters of the following were passed and they were elected to that order: M. B. Ferrill, C. H. Branch, W. L. Clark, E. L. Padrick, C. H. Carson, Charles Davis, C. L. Bickley, W. A. Hucabee.

The report of President Walker, of Payne institute, was read by Professor C. H. Carson, and showed, among other things, that an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars would be made by W. B. Payne, of Missouri, whenever the indebtedness upon the buildings, amounting to five thousand dollars, should be paid, which amount has been subscribed, thus alone showing a firm financial basis. The report further stated that another party would secure and pay all expenses of a competent carpenter to instruct in the branch of mechanics, provided the institute erected proper buildings for carrying on the work. An appropriation of forty thousand dollars is also anticipated soon.

The conference was addressed by Rev. W. C. Dunlap, commissioner of education, in the interest of the institute, and Dr. J. O. A. Clark. Revs. G. Y. N. McDonell, and H. R. Felder, with Hon. C. R. Prinkle, was appointed a special committee to inquire into and report upon its needs, etc. The attention of the conference was called to the importance of the woman's parsonage societies by the bishop.

The following were received by transfer into membership: Dr. W. P. Harrison, from Baltimore conference; T. R. Kendall, L. A. Snow and Edmund T. Cook, from North Georgia conference. Miss Lucinda B. Helm, of Kentucky, general secretary of the Woman's Parsonage society is in the city, and has called a meeting of the ladies for tomorrow. Dr. W. P. Harrison, book editor of the Methodist Church South, is in the city. President Hopkins, of Emory, and Rev. G. G. Smith, the well known Sunday school agent of the North Georgia conference, are also here.

NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

Grand Address of Dr. Allen of China—Education of Ministers—Other Notes.

The anniversary exercises of the board of missions were held Saturday night, Dr. Potter, president, presided. A lesson was read by Rev. A. J. Jarrell. Prayer was offered by Dr. A. G. Haygood.

The secretary read his report reviewing the work of the missions in the conference during the year. Four of them, Grace church, Atlanta being one, have become self-sustaining this year. Others have shown marked progress. Some are in a territory where the logs are hard to roll, and they will continue as missions for many years. There are in all twenty-three missions. The money being spent on church schools, like the young L. G. Harris institute, is wisely given, and will pay largely in the development of that county. We must enlarge in our home and foreign missions. They do not conflict. A live church must have greater and still greater ends in view all the time.

Mr. J. S. Stewart, the old and faithful treasurer of the board of missions, presented an encouraging report. The total received for foreign misions this year is $15,900; for the self-denial fund for helping to pay the missionary debt, $1,341.40; for conference missions is $6,600; by the Woman's Missionary society, $5,202.25. So that all told conference has raised for missions $29,043.65. Only two districts paid their assessments in full. The North Atlanta overpaid on both. The South Atlanta overpaid on the conference missions, but lacked $54.50 on foreign, which Presiding Elder Wadsworth paid rather than see it behind. The Augusta won the banner on woman's work, having raised this year $1,175.15. The Woman's missionary society was organized here in Marietta just nine years ago. Their contributions have increased very rapidly. The first year they raised $460.40, now the amount as above. A great growth!

Dr. Haygood referred to his college days with the returned missionary in a very touching way in introducing him.

Dr. Young J. Allen said: I would like to have followed the line of sentiment as sprung by Dr. Haygood, but I must speak of the facts of mission work in China and Japan. Japan is throwing off her old Chinese civilization and putting on western customs. She is adopting our clothing, food, manners and even the English language. What bears on Japan refers to China, only she is behind the former, Western notions are there by arbitrary treaties as lords. Two clauses are the keys to the situation. A Christian nation will not be put on a level with heathen, but they must lift them up to a Christian standpoint. No foreign nation would allow a Jap or Chinaman to try one of their subjects. In China there are thus seventeen different powers holding control over their own subjects.

Treaty ports mean the limits beyond which foreigners cannot go. This means that China has no control over foreigners, and as consuls cannot be everywhere, so foreigners are limited to the ports. But missionaries can go everywhere in China under Chinese protection. In Japan foreigners are welcomed because they expect to adopt a constitutional government and parliament in 1890, and they will adopt the English language. They have the finest school system in the world. Only two classes by law can enter the interior of the country. Those who go for scientific discoveries and work and those residents in the ports who need to go to the mountains for health. Those who go otherwise use a subterfuge. The law is an obsolete one. Foreigners are welcomed, as they wish to be like them. It is a garden nation; all is beautiful and fairy-like. They are sweet-tempered, but lack stability and backbone. I fear that they have not the power to stand these changes and that they will disappear.

Recently they proposed to do away with the treaty ports and allow foreigners everywhere. But they were afraid because the Chinese would enter too, and they have a fearful grip. Also foreigners would undermine them in manufactures and buiness. I fear for the Japanese. They need the gospel. There is a preparation in Japan and a mighty movement among the Christian pupils of America, and God certainly is moving mightily and if we had the money we could hold Japan for Christ.

There is something appalling in the hordes of China's population, her size and her venerable institutions. There is something grand in its very difficulties, which are so enormous. She has 400,000,000 population. She is a new country as to science and development. One of the embarrassments is that she has had a regency by two old women for twenty years, and yet women by law were not recognized. They were able women. There were divisions between the great men, and because no one man could gain the imperial decree, they have been simply planning for the coming emperor.

Two minors have been on the throne for twenty-three years. Next year at eighteen years of age the emperor will be married, and put on the throne. Four million ounces of silver have been set apart for the occasion. He can adopt a liberal policy, as all has been made ready by the ministers in the past.

Christianity has determined she will enter China and conquer.

Europe is armed to the teeth, ready for war. It shall not be tolerated. Christendom should compel to arbitrate difficulties. They have been bullying China and Japan. Europe is trying to own all Asia. Russia is pushing out to the Pacific ocean by railroad. Already there is a telegraph through Siberia, and soon the railroad. So Russia is pushing a road down to the doors of India.

China wears cotton clothes, the products of England's factories, and our cotton: and if she cannot get into China, her products are useless. So England is fixing railroads into China from India, and to India along the Persian gulf. All Europe are competitors for China's commerce. China, to protect herself, is declaring for a liberal policy, of railroads, of telegraphs, manufactures, mines, and so on. The United States is China's favorite. So to keep from the embarrassment of Europe she has given her railroad building to the United States, although other nations have sought it. This has made a great fuss, because other nations want to make the money. China must have men. Twenty years ago when she was preparing for this coming policy, they established schools under the management of missionaries at the great ports. Their plans caused me to arrange for the Anglo Chinese college. These are the fruits of Christianity, and they are the evidences of Christianity to them above all books.

When they see us chain the lightning, control the steam, and use these, they say that this is greater than their gods. If these things are true, then our beliefs are wrong and the Christian religion must be true. Thus we walk through their superstitions and show the divinity of our faith. "By their fruits ye shall know them," is the power of God.

The educational loan fund association has been organized during the conference. This association which is proposed to be formed to aid young men in obtaining an education will embrace all Georgia and Florida. The general idea of the plan is to make a loan at a low rate of interest to young men what they will pay back in annual instalments to begin a year or two after their education is complete. The plan was brought before conference and the board of education by Rev. Clement A. Evans and has received a highly favorable indorsement. A committee consisting of Dr. I. S. Hopkins, C. A. Evans, W. H. Potter, C. G. Goodrich and Judge W. R. Hammond has been appointed to visit South Georgia and Florida conferences to lay the matter before them. It is believed that the plan will enable a large number of worthy young men to get a good education.

HAPPY AND HOPEFUL.

That is the Feeling in and Around Athens—Cotton and Other Crops.

ATHENS, Ga., December 15.—[Special.]—Cotton continues to pour into Athens, and the prediction is that our receipts will foot up over 100,000 bales the present year, O'Farrell & Hodgson have sold bagging and ties for nearly 50,000 bales. Deputy Collector Gantt has recently traveled by private conveyance over a number of counties in this section, going as far south as Lincoln, and he estimates that more than twenty per cent of the cotton crop is yet in the hands of the planters. In many farm yards he saw from twenty to fifty bales of unsold cotton stored away, while the gins are still running to their utmost capacity. There is a good sprinkling of the staple yet in the fields. The condition of the farmers is far more prosperous than since the war. They are raising more provisions at home, and a great deal of home-raised meat has been killed. The people are gradually getting out of debt, merchants are selling on time at less profit, and hence their business is on a much better and safer footing. Mr. Gantt reports that he saw everywhere in the country renewed confidence and energy, and merchants, farmers and laborers are happy and hopeful. The general adoption of the stock law has done a great deal to bring about the dawn of prosperity. The outlook is indeed bright for our friends in the country.

COLUMBUS CONDENSATIONS.

Giddens Sent to Jail—A Thief's Leg Amputated—Other News.

COLUMBUS, Ga., December 15.—[Special.]—Frank Giddens, the man charged with cutting his wife's throat, yesterday, was placed under a bond of $1,000 this morning by Mayor Grimes, for assault with intent to murder. He could not make the bond, and went to jail. The woman will recover.

City Physician Gillespie and Dr. Jordan amputated the leg of Charley Williams below the knee last night, Williams is the man shot by Officer McMichael yesterday. A telegram was received from Sheriff Bellamy, of Russell county, Ala., today, asking that the negro be held, as he stole the mule from George Washington, who lives near Seale.

Captain Wm. Tumlin and Will Vanhorn, of Chattahoochee county, had a lively fisticuff in Jefferson's store this morning. The combatants were separated, but not before the faces of both were partially disfigured.

Bondsmen Relieved.

DOUGLASVILLE, Ga., Decembe 15.—[Special.] Yesterday by a special act of the legislature, an election was held in this county as to whether D. W. Price, former county treasurer, and his securities should be relieved from any further liability on their bond to the county. But a small vote was polled, only 515. The parties were relieved by a majority of 27.

New Orleans Cotton Report.

NEW ORLEANS, December 15.—[Special.]—There is evidently a large element in New York which are satisfied with their profits and who have been waiting for some decided improvement in Liverpool before selling out. This opportunity came yesterday and again today, hence that market declined six points, and our's in sympathy, although Liverpool futures were better with large spot sales. How soon that element will buy again is the question, but as the situation becomes statistically stronger daily it would seem that they could hardly stay out for any length of time. Receipts this week will lose at least fifty thousand bales, compared with the same week last year, and next week will very probably be eighty-five thousand under the same week last year. Interior receipts point to twenty thousand less than last year for the week. The percentage remaining on plantations, according to reliable reports from the country, grows alarmingly small. Unless the bulls realize some of their profits, we see no reason for a decline.

GLENNY & VIOLETT.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, December 15.—Weather cloudy and cold; track muddy.

First race, five furlongs, Lida Ferguson won, Hattie B. second, Festus third. Time 1:10.

Second race, six furlongs, Teman won, Little Joe second, Little Sullivan third. Time 1:27.

Third race, five furlongs, Buck Eye won, Quotation second, Elmira third. Time 1:10½.

Fourth race, mile and seventy yards, Phil Lewis won, Harry Glenn second, Jennie McFarland third. Time 2 minutes.

An Aged Bridegroom.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 15.—[Special.] A local newspaper announces the recent marriage of William Aiken, a colored man of Chester county, aged 103 years, to Susan Watson, a dashing dusky widow of this city, 33 years old.

The Planter's Wife.

Miss Balfe's business in Atlanta was not good, by no means as good as it should have been. She is an excellent actress, but her support is not good. This is largely due to the unfortunate illness of the leading man and the necessary changing about of the other members of the company. Too much cannot be said in praise of this capable star, and a bright future is certainly in store for her.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa.
Delicious, easily digested and highly nourishing.

Eyes Ears Nose

Are all more or less affected by catarrh. The eyes become inflamed, red and watery, with dull, heavy pain between them; there are roaring, buzzing noises in the ears, and sometimes the hearing is affected; the nose is a severe sufferer, with its constant uncomfortable discharge, bad breath, and loss of the sense of smell. All these disagreeable symptoms disappear when the disease is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels from the blood the impurity from which catarrh arises, tones and restores the diseased organs to health, and builds up the whole system.
Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Catarrh in the Head

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, and received great relief and benefit from it. The catarrh was very disagreeable, especially in the winter, causing constant discharge from my nose, ringing noises in my ears, and pains in the back of my head. The effort to clear my head in the morning by hawking and spitting was painful. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me relief immediately, while in time I was entirely cured. I am never without the medicine in my house as I think it is worth its weight in gold." Mrs. G. B. GIBB, 29 Eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

"I have suffered with catarrh in my head for years, and paid out hundreds of dollars for medicines. I was weak, and my eyes were so sore that I could not sew or read much. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and now my catarrh is nearly cured, the weakness of my body is all gone, my appetite is good—in fact, I feel like another person, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine that has done me permanent good." MRS. A. CUNNINGHAM, Providence, R. I.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarrh and impure blood than anything else I ever used." A. BALL, Syracuse, N. Y.

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, or snapping like the report of a pistol, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh and it has done me a great deal of good. I recommend it to all within my reach." LUTHER D. ROBBINS, East Thompson, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

POLICE CHRONICLES,

The Day's Doings at Police Headquarters—A Dull Time.

About noon yesterday a terrific fight occurred near the Broad street hook and ladder house. The combatants were W. T. Whitlock, connected with the Ballard Transfer company, and Edward Harbuck, a well known member of the fire department. Just how the difficulty started is not known, and the facts will be brought out before the recorder this morning. From all that can be learned the fight was brought on by a joke. Harbuck was in the street near the door and when Whitlock came along he cried: "Look out for Fly." The latter turned and saw Cap Joyner's hound. What Whitlock said the bystanders did not hear, but it brought a salty answer from Harbuck. A quarrel ensued. Whitlock drew a knife and threatened to cut Harbuck. The latter grabbed a heavy piece of iron and charged upon his adversary. The fireman struck Whitlock over the head with considerable force. Whitlock beat a retreat, and some of the men about the house caught Harbuck. The fight attracted a large crowd and caused a good deal of excitement. Policeman Osborn appeared upon the scene and summoned both combatants to appear before Recorder Anderson. The case will be heard this morning.

He Stole an Overcoat.

Last night a colored man came to the station house and reported that a man named Ed. McComb had stolen his overcoat and sold it to another colored man named William Howard. Officers Carson and Reeves went out to Clark's university, having received information that the thief lived in that neighborhood. Their visit was a timely one, for in less than ten minutes they had the thief and the overcoat. McComb was brought to police headquarters and locked up. He sold the coat to William Howard, who did not know that it was stolen when he purchased it.

Bad For the Tramps.

Somebody lately bestowed upon the stationhouse the title of "the tramps' hotel." Nearly every night a number of tramps apply for lodgings at police headquarters. Heretofore they have been accommodated, but hereafter they need expect a rough time if they go there to ask for a place to sleep. Captain Couch yesterday morning issued orders to the force to refuse all tramps lodgings. Mr. Parham, of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway shops, says he is in need of men and can employ all the tramps who are willing and able to work.

Shooting a Dog.

Yesterday morning Mr. C. D. Kennebrew, the wineroom man, was attacked by a dog on Decatur street. He pulled a pistol on the savage brute and shot him dead. A case was booked against Mr. Kennebrew, who will this morning answer to the charge of firing a pistol within the city limits.

WHY HE HIT HIM.

Captain Mercer Says He Thought Divine Was About to Attack Him.

The action of Police Captain Mercer in striking a prisoner named Divine, and the recorder's action in binding Mercer over to the courts, were variously commented upon yesterday.

When asked for his views, Captain Mercer said: "Oh, well, that was a mistake, you see. Judge Anderson told me this afternoon, that if I had explained the matter to him, it would have saved him the trouble of binding me over. Nor did he criticize me for striking Divine before reaching the stationhouse.

"I'll tell you how it was," said the captain, growing communicative. "Two white men had been fighting at the corner of Peachtree street and the railroad platform, and Divine, who was drunk, was cursing and abusing the man who seems to have got the best of the fight. Officer Pat McCullough arrested Divine and started towards the stationhouse with him. I soon joined him. Divine was cursing, and swore that he would not be taken. You see, several people saw the fight, and thought that Divine was arrested for fighting. We had not seen the fight, and Divine was arrested simply because he was drunk and using abusive language. Several people told us that we had the wrong man, thinking, as I told you, that he was arrested for fighting. I think this is what made the prisoner resist. We managed to half drag him to the corner of Pryor and Wall, when he managed to get his right hand loose, seized my cane before I could stop him and struck me over the head. The blow knocked the cane from his hand, and he then began kicking my ankles.

"My cane was handed to me, and I said to him: 'If you kick me again I'll hit you with this stick.' He kicked my ankles again and I hit him with that cane," showing the cane to the reporter. "When we reached the railroad crossing he tripped me suddenly, but before he had done any greater injury that stamping on my hand, Officers Buchanan and West came up, and we fairly dragged him to the stationhouse. As soon as he was released, he threw off his coat and cursed me vilely."

"Did he pitch into you, captain?"

"No, but I thought he was going to, and as soon as he used that epithet I struck him a glancing blow which also struck Dr. Foute."

"How did it happen to strike Dr. Foute?"

"Well, he had just walked up to search Divine and to lock him up, and he was near enough to get the benefit of the glancing blow."

"Is this Divine the doctor's son, captain?"

"Oh, no, he's only a tramp, and a hard one."

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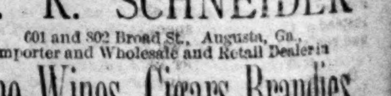

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PETER LYNCH,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE NEW SOUTH

Possible Financial Collapse i[n] New "Magic Cities."

EFFECTS OF TOO MUCH "BO[OM]"

An Attempt to Sustain Artificial V[alues] Borrowing to Tide Over—Labo[r] Problems Looming Up.

From the New York Herald.

The New South.

It is now nearly a year since the boom [...] section culminated. The whole countr[y has] been ringing with the fairy tale of the [...] awakening, of her wonderful mineral reso[urces] of the new towns and cities springing [...] fortunes made in a day, and all the rest [...]

Now that the fermentation has subside[d ...] worth while to blow off the froth and gla[nce at] what is under it. Well, the situation is [...]ously strained. In the new manufac[turing] cities everybody has been doing a little [more] than was safe, and, consequently, is now [bor]rowing. Money commands sixteen to eig[hteen] per cent, and even more, and the lowest [...] at the banks, on absolutely safe security, [...] per cent a month. The boom has subside[d ...] the people are trying to sustain real esta[te at] the absurdly high level to which it was [...] in the period of crazy speculation. It [...] upon a vast trestle work of inter-related [...]its.

Land owners, hotel keepers, agents, [...] keepers, mechanics—the humble owner [...] single lot not yet half paid for and the [...] company with millions of capital—all are [...]ing to talk up and hold up values. The c[redi]tor does not dare to press the debtor, for if [...] brick in the row is toppled over others [...] inevitably go, too, and no one could tell w[here] the trouble would end.

PRAYING FOR ANOTHER HIGH TIDE.

Everybody is hoping for another boom [...] a rising tide of speculation on which he [...] float out of his difficulties. He feels sure [...] this revival is coming soon, but pendin[g the] fancied advent his needs are pressing. [He] must have money to tide over, and to get [it he] is obliged to pay whatever the lender ch[ooses] to ask. In many instances the rates [...] amount to confiscation. The borrowers [...] doomed.

The state of affairs in the new manufac[turing] city of Birmingham, Ala., is fairly re[pre]sentative. During the "boom," one year [...] the Elyton Land company (which founded [the] city) sold no end of building lots at enorm[ous] prices, asking one-fourth cash and notes at [...] two and three years respecttively for the [re]maining three-fourths. The one year [...] have of late been falling due from day to [day] but the makers are unable to pay.

The lots were sold for absurdly high pri[ces], as high as $1,500 per front foot on the ra[...] outer edge of so-called "business" streets. [...] twenty-five per cent cash payment in [...] stances probably represents the full intri[nsic] value of the property, or more than the va[...] but most of the lots were bought on spec[ula]tion, and in many instances lots, after sale [by] the company, have passed through sev[eral] hands at always advancing prices; so that [...] are now nominally owned by persons sev[eral] removes from the original buyers.

IN DANGER OF COLLAPSE.

Now that the boom has died out there [...] there is no demand for lots, the last bu[yer] cannot sell except at a great sacrifice. But [...] lot owners and the company are alike inter[est]ed in keeping property up on its fictiti[ous] level. Cool headed investors who visit [the] city are repelled by the prices asked, to [the] permanent injury of the town. True, the c[ity] is ringing just now with the sounds of ham[mer] and trowel, but most of this work is be[ing] done under contracts made last spring or su[m]mer while the fever was on. I could learn [of] few or no new contracts being made.

The land company is now "carrying" th[ose] who bought its lots, and individuals who s[ell] real estate are doing the same by their de[bt]ors. If the company could seize the lots [it] could not sell them, so that the notes (wh[ich] bear interest, of course) are more valuable th[an] the "dirt," provided the drawers succeed [in] pulling through, and if they do not, the co[m]pany can then recover the land anyhow. F[rom] selfish motives the company must extend [the] notes of delinquents and help them along—[...] concern must be kept agoing or be smash[ed]. With the passing of the boom, business [has] fallen off and shopkeepers burdened w[ith] frightfully high rents are in danger of go[ing] to the wall. The company, it may be not[ed], could not foreclose if it would, for it has no [...] mortgage on the lands sold. Instead of g[iv]ing the buyer a deed and taking a mortg[age] for balance of purchase money the comp[any] gives simply a bond that the title shall [be] vested in the holder when the last paym[ent] shall be made.

The ease with which these bonds could [be] transferred was an element in fostering [...] wild speculation. To wipe out the claim[s of] the holders of these, however, would invo[lve] a long and tedious litigation. At Decatur [and] some other new cities they are wiser; t[hey] give the buyers deeds and clap mortgages [on] the property for the balance of purch[ase] money.

A CORROBORATITIVE BIT OF FINANCIERI[NG].

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A VERY IMPORTANT "IF."

But if monetary stringency continues, [and] speculation continues moribund, and the s[top]page of railroad building in the northw[est] should depress the iron industry, as now se[ems] certain, then there is going to be a sad colla[pse] in "the magic city"—a collapse which [...] shake the new south to its center, for the sa[me] conditions prevail in the other towns, the [...] features being in an exact ratio to the madn[ess] of the speculation recently carried on. All t[his] will probably be scouted by those whose pe[cu]niary interests are involved, but it's true [all] the same.

So much for the financial situation in [the] new centres; as to their future growth [...] their ultimate prosperity and importance t[here] can be no question. Before there can be [a] new leap forward, however, there will hav[e to] be a wiping out of mere paper values, a g[reat] deal of charging off to profit and loss. So[me] men who fancy that they are worth $100,[000] will have to realize that the half of that wo[uld] be a very high cash price for what they h[ave]. Others who are too far extended will have [to] "let go" and there must be a general adj[ust]ment of values on a rational and practical b[asis] instead of the present speculative one. Pr[ices] and rents must come down.

RENTALS ALMOST PROHIBITIVE.

On First avenue, Birmingham, the writer [was] in a little shop on the first floor of a two s[tory] brick building. There were no flagstones [in] front—only a dirt sidewalk, with the dust [ris]ing in little clouds from the feet of pedestri[ans].

"What rent do you pay here?" was the v[isi]tor's query.

"Two hundred dollars a month," was the [re]ply.

"What!" exclaimed the writer, "for this [whole] house? Why, it's ridiculous rent."

"Oh," said the shopkeeper, "I don't get t[he] whole house. The floor above is rented out [to] a family. I pay $200 for the store alone."

In Birmingham it was, too, that the wri[ter] met a member of a New York firm who w[as] looking for a suitable warehouse with a vi[ew] to establishing a branch of their business [in] the "magic city." A few days later this ge[n]tleman was encountered on an outgoing tra[in].

"Well, are you going to make a sta[rt]?" asked the writer.

"Not by a long chalk. Those people are crazy. I found a brick building that wo[uld] suit me, but they asked $3,700 a year rent [for] that four story barracks. Why our firm ha[s a] warehouse in New York city, only one bl[ock] off Broadway, seven stories, with cellar [and] sub-cellar, and for that we pay only $3,500."

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kli[ne's] Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first da[y's] use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ars Nose

"I have suffered with catarrh in my head for years, and paid out hundreds of dollars for medicines. I was weak, and my eyes were so sore that I could not sew or read much. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and now my catarrh is nearly cured, the weakness of my body is all gone, my appetite is good—in fact, I feel like another person. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine that has done me permanent good." MRS. A. CUNNINGHAM, Providence, R. I.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarrh and impure blood than anything else I ever used." A. BALL, Syracuse, N. Y.

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, or snapping like the report of a pistol, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh and it has done me a great deal of good. I recommend it to all within my reach." LUTHER D. ROBBINS, East Thompson, Ct.

arsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,
33½ Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Loss of Vital Power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blur Before the Eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, Aversion of Society, Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study or Business, and finds life a burden, SAFELY, PERMANENTLY AND PRIVATELY CURED.

BLOOD & SKIN Diseases, Syphilis—a disease most horrible in its results—completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Glandular Enlargement of the Neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., PERMANENTLY CURED WHEN OTHERS HAVE FAILED.

URINARY, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

PRIVATE DISEASES.

Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in male or female, whether from imprudent habits of young or sexual habits in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. No risk incurred. Correspondence promptly answered and medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the United States. Consultation free. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Correspondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by four cents in stamps. Send stamp for 64 page pamphlet and list of questions. Address plainly.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,
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d&wk n r m ATLANTA, GA.

18 CENTS

Per bushel ($12.00 per ton) paid for good

COTTONSEED

Delivered in car load lots at

Southern Cotton Oil Co. Mills

—AT—

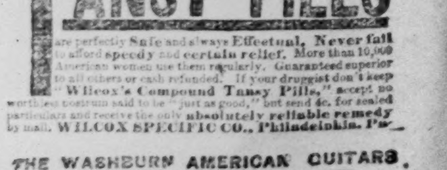
SAVANNAH, GA.,
ATLANTA, GA.,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Price subject to change unless notified of receipt for certain quantity to be shipped by a future date. Address nearest millas above.
july 3 d & w 6m

TANSY PILLS

are perfectly Safe and always Effectual. Never fail to afford speedy and certain relief. More than 10,000 American women use them regularly. Guaranteed superior to all others or cash refunded. If your druggist don't keep "Wilcox's Compound Tansy Pills," accept no worthless nostrum said to be "just as good," but send 4c. for sealed particulars and receive the only absolutely reliable remedy by mail. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE WASHBURN AMERICAN GUITARS AND MANDOLINES



Finest toned, most durable, and possess the only absolutely correct scale. Warranted to stand in any climate. Ask your dealer for them. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free by the Manufacturers, LYON & HEALY, 162 State St., Chicago.

E. R. SCHNEIDER

601 and 802 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.,
Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Fine Wines, Cigars, Brandies

TOBACCO, MINERAL WATER,
WHISKIES, GIN, PORTER, ALE, ETC.
AGENT FOR
Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin
Urbana Wine Co., Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass

Prompt Attention Given to Private Orders.

PETER LYNCH.

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts., Atlanta, Ga. Has on hand, an just now receiving, Fire and Cannon Crackers, Roman Candles, Sky Rockets and other fireworks. Also his usual stock of groceries and other varieties. A large stock of Domestic Wines of all kinds on hand. As soon as the law allows the sale of liquor, I expect to reinaugurate in the sale thereof—of those fine old brands Gibson's, and other whiskies it has been frequently told me that if all dealers in liquors sold such fine liquors as I did there would be no necessity for prohibition, as my liquors, instead of hurting, would benefit any body who uses them in moderation. I expect to keep up the above reputation for selling Pure Goods—and sell them reasonable. The public are invited to call and see my stock. Terms cash.

PETER LYNCH,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE NEW SOUTH.

Possible Financial Collapse in the New "Magic Cities."

EFFECTS OF TOO MUCH "BOOM."

An Attempt to Sustain Artificial Values—Borrowing to Tide Over—Labor Problems Looming Up.

From the New York Herald.

The New South.

It is now nearly a year since the boom in that section culminated. The whole country has been ringing with the fairy tale of the south's awakening, of her wonderful mineral resources, of the new towns and cities springing up, of fortunes made in a day, and all the rest of it.

Now that the fermentation has subsided it is worth while to blow off the froth and glance at what is under it. Well, the situation is seriously strained. In the new manufacturing cities everybody has been doing a little more than was safe, and, consequently, is now borrowing. Money commands sixteen to eighteen per cent, and even more, and the lowest rate at the banks, on absolutely safe security, is one per cent a month. The boom has subsided, but the people are trying to sustain real estate on the absurdly high level to which it was lifted in the period of crazy speculation. It rests upon a vast trestle work of inter-related credits.

Land owners, hotel keepers, agents, shopkeepers, mechanics—the humble owner of a single lot not yet half paid for and the land company with millions of capital—all are trying to talk up and hold up values. The creditor does not dare to press the debtor, for if one brick in the row is toppled over others must inevitably go, too, and no one could tell where the trouble would end.

PRAYING FOR ANOTHER HIGH TIDE.

Everybody is hoping for another boom—for a rising tide of speculation on which he may float out of his difficulties. He feels sure that this revival is coming soon, but pending its fancied advent his needs are pressing. He must have money to tide over, and to get it he is obliged to pay whatever the lender chooses to ask. In many instances the rates paid amount to confiscation. The borrowers are doomed.

The state of affairs in the new manufacturing city of Birmingham, Ala., is fairly representative. During the "boom," one year ago, the Elyton Land company (which founded the city) sold no end of building lots at enormous prices, asking one-fourth cash and notes at one, two and three years respecttively for the remaining three-fourths. The one year notes have of late been falling due from day to day, but the makers are unable to pay.

The lots were sold for absurdly high prices—as high as $1,500 per front foot on the ragged outer edge of so-called "business" streets. The twenty-five per cent cash payment in most instances probably represents the full intrinsic value of the property, or more than the value, but most of the lots were bought on speculation, and in many instances lots, after sale by the company, have passed through several hands at always advancing prices; so that they are now nominally owned by persons several removes from the original buyers.

IN DANGER OF COLLAPSE.

Now that the boom has died out there and there is no demand for lots, the last buyers cannot sell except at a great sacrifice. But the lot owners and the company are alike interested in keeping property up on its fictitious level. Cool headed investors who visit the city are repelled by the prices asked, to the permanent injury of the town. True, the city is ringing just now with the sounds of hammer and trowel, but most of this work is being done under contracts made last spring or summer while the fever was on. I could learn of few or no new contracts being made.

The land company is now "carrying" those who bought its lots, and individuals who sold real estate are doing the same by their debtors. If the company could seize the lots it could not sell them, so that the notes (which bear interest, of course) are more valuable than the "dirt," provided the drawers succeed in pulling through, ahd if they do not, the company can then recover the land anyhow. From selfish motives the company must extend the notes of delinquents and help them along—the concern must be kept agoing or be smashed. With the passing of the boom, business has fallen off and shopkeepers burdened with frightfully high rents are in danger of going to the wall. The company, it may be noted, could not foreclose if it would, for it has not a mortgage on the lands sold. Instead of giving the buyer a deed and taking a mortgage for balance of purchase money the company gives simply a bond that the title shall be vested in the holder when the last payment shall be made.

The ease with which these bonds could be transferred was an element in fostering the wild speculation. To wipe out the claim of the holders of these, however, would involve a long and tedious litigation. At Decatur and some other new cities they are wiser; they give the buyers deeds and clap mortgages on the property for the balance of purchase money.

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FIGHT WITH A DESPERADO.

Newt Voree Run Into a Dug-Out and Badly Wounded.

Special dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.

DENVER, Col., December 12.—Newt Vorce, the desperado, who has been terrorizing the plains country of eastern Colorado, between Deer Trail and Coronada, has been run to cover. At last accounts he was lying in a dugout badly wounded and surrounded by officers, but it cost the life of one deputy sheriff to do this. Gay B. Hollingsworth is the name of the unfortunate officer. He was from Denver, and is a brother to Deputy Sheriff Hollingsworth, who was in command of the sheriff's posse at the time. The posse had been in pursuit of the desperado for several days, in fact, ever since Vorce shot Deputy Sheriff Cantley, last Thursday. Deputy Hollingsworth was shot on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The posse had chased Vorce seven miles across a level prairie, and he had finally taken refuge at the L. H. C. ranch, where he had formerly worked as a cowboy. Deputy Sheriff Hollingsworth was in hot pursuit, and as Vorce jumped off his horse Hollingsworth shot at him and killed his horse. The desperado then took refuge in one of the many dugouts on the ranch and showed fight. When Officer Hollingsworth approached with his rifle in hand, Vorce was the first to fire, but he missed his mark. Hollingsworth then returned the fire, and Vorce, who was standing in the doorway of the dugout, fell on the inside, apparently wounded. Three other men were in the dugout at the time. One is reported to be a horse-thief and the two others cowboy friends of the hunted man.

Open hostilities then ceased for over two hours. Meanwhile the others of the posse had come up and preparations for a siege were commenced. Finally Gay B. Hollingsworth volunteered to go out and make a reconnoiter of the field, and was told to be careful and to keep out of the range of bullets from the dugout. He was about 350 yards in the rear of the dug-out, when two shots were fired, and the bold reconnoiterer fell. One shot only was heard by the posse, but it was afterwards found that two bullets had entered Hollingsworth's body, thereby showing that two men in the dugout had fired simultaneously. Hollingsworth's body lay where it fell until nearly sundown, the posse being kept away from it through fear of also being shot down. Finally the ranchwomen volunteered to go for the body. They drove up in a wagon, and placing the body in it brought it back to the ranch house. The sheriff's posse was not a large one, and the cowboys at the ranch would not assist them. The posse kept up a fire on the dugout at night, and it was returned at intervals by the besieged party. Toward morning one of the cowboys with Vorce attempted to escape across the country, but he was captured and brought back. He reported that Vorce's hip had been broken by Deputy Sheriff Hollingsworth's shot, but that he was doing most of the shooting through a crack in the wall.

The cowboy was put under arrest. Shortly after daybreak this morning another posse of officers from the county seat arrived on the scene and relieved Hollingsworth's party, who left with the dead body of young Hollingsworth and brought it to Denver, arriving this evening. The L. H. C. ranch is twenty-five miles from Coronada, the nearest telegraph station, and nothing has been heard from the dugout since Hollingsworth left. Hollingsworth says that the desperado has many friends and sympathizers in the country, and he is fearful that they may come to Vorce's rescue. Large rewards have been offered for Vorce's body, dead or alive. A half-dozen deputy sheriffs left Denver this evening for the scene.

A Triple Alliance.

Unhappily for the wretched victim of their assaults, dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness are faithful allies. When one of these foes attack the system, the other two speedily follow in its wake, and successively make their onslaught. Successively, but not successfully, if Hostetter's Stomach Bitters be used to repel the onset. The Bitters as easily extirpates these monsters as St. George is depicted in the act of doing to the dragon in the steel vignette upon the glass bottles which contain the medicine. The flight, like their advance, is nearly simultaneous. Their mutuality destroyed, they precipitately retreat, leaving health master of the position and strongly entrenched by the Bitters. This grand fortifier is also a reliable bulwark against the insidious assaults of malarial disease, and stops the approach of rheumatism It, moreover, relieves nervous complaints, and imparts vigor to the weak.

John F. Ward Tonight.

"Take your pulse with you" and your better half, actual or prospective, go and see "The Doctor" tonight. Whatever may be your complaint it is sure cure for you. If you are not sick, the seance will make of you a happier and a fatter man, and it is certainly worth trying. The Brooklyn Citizen of September 14, says of the play:

"The Doctor." The comedy is in five acts, full of ludicrous situations, almost embarrassed with humor, and yet having a fund of fine pathos that offers a splendid relief to the wit, while giving an opportunity for a display of emotional which is well taken advantage of. Those who witnessed the performance last evening were happily disappointed at the fine and finished personation of John F. Ward in the character of Higgins. His view of the role presents many original elements that establish him as an eccentric comedian who is bound, perforce, to take a leading rank in histrionics in that exclusive specialty. The ludicrous situations, absurd climaxes and the genuine chic of the play entertained the audience to the full. Mr. Ward's song "Once in a Thousand Years" was loudly encored. The support is strong and well balanced, and the piece moved smoothly."

Pond's Extract used for the past forty years by Physicians of all Schools, for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Aches, Piles and Hemorrhages.

Before the Battle.

From the Lowell Courier.

Fogg—Who was the man that just bowed to me, do you know?

Blogg—Which? the one who is raising his hat to that servant girl in the doorway opposite?

Fogg—Yes; who is he?

Blogg—Why, he is one of the new candidates for alderman. There he goes, shaking hands with the policeman on the corner.

Francesca Di Rimini.

As can be seen by the advertisement, this great play will be given in Atlanta Monday and Tuesday next, at night and at matinee. Mr. F. C. Bangs, the eminent actor, supported by Miss Helen Leigh, will be the star of the company, and the piece will be presented with all the splendor, in scenery and effects, which was displayed when Mr. Barrett gave the performance here. It will be, therefore, a remarkable affair, well worth patronage

JAMES PYLE'S

PEARLINE
THE
BEST COMPOUND
EVER INVENTED FOR
WASHING AND CLEANING
IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER
Without Harm to FABRIC or HANDS.
SAVES TIME, LABOR and SOAP amazingly, and is of great value to housekeepers. Sold by all Grocers, but see that VILE COUNTERFEITS are not urged upon you. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE ARTICLE, and ALWAYS bears the name of
JAMES PYLE, New York.

35 MEDALS AWARDED TO
BENSON'S
Cures Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, Colds in the Chest and all Aches and Strains.
CAPCINE
Beware of imitations under similar sounding names. Ask for Benson's and take no other.
PLASTER
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT,
Indorsed by All the Leading Physicians Throughout the Civilized World.

FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE.
(One-third Size.)

BEWARE
OF
IMITATIONS.
THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
has the signatures of "Johann Hoff" and "Moritz Eisner" on the neck of every bottle.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

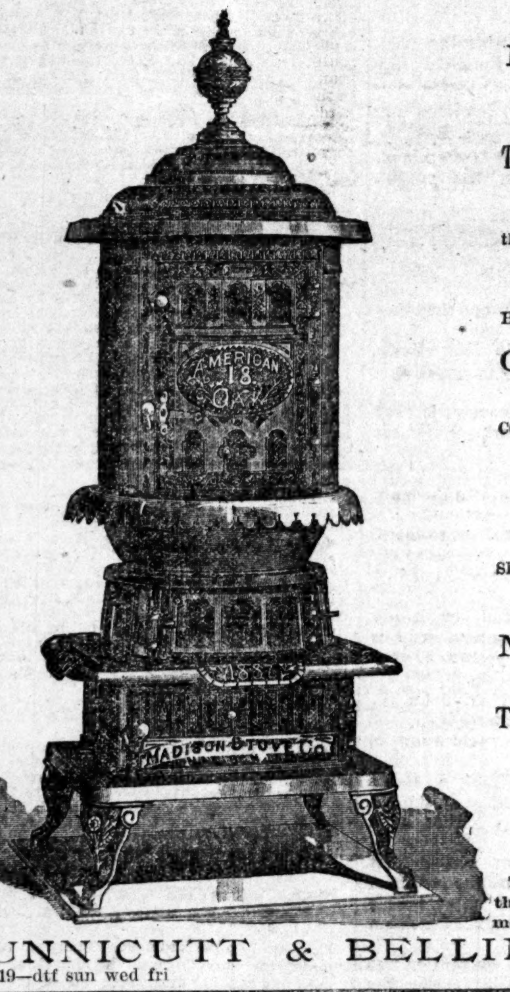
An abstract from the work on pulmonary diseases, published by Prof. Prosper de Pietra Santa, of Paris:

"For some years JOHANN HOFF, of Berlin, has manufactured a liquid malt extract which the medical profession have used with such beneficial results because of its great dietetic properties. This malt extract has remarkable nutritious action, both tonic and refreshant, and has proved to be of great value in chronic diseases, producing a contr action of the muscles of the digestive organs. As an aid to digestion it is wonderful in building up lost power. The great practitioners of Paris—Blache, Barth, Gueneau de Mussy, Pidaux, Fauvel, Empis, Danet, Robert de Latour, Bouchut, Piorry and Fardien—highly recommend ed this pleasant remedy in restoring weakened digestion. My personal experience leads me to confirm the praise which Prof. Laveau expresses in the following words: 'As a large number of patients lack the necessary power to digest solid food, and would through the use of stimulants be merely excited and weakened, therefore, I regard it of immense value to the practitioner to bring to his aid a nutritious tonic and remedy like the genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, which will act not only as a tonic, but as a nutrient as well, and which is less exciting than wine, or any stimulant.'

"DR. PROSPER DE PIETRA SANTA,
"Place l'Ecole de Medicine, Rue Antoine Dubois, 2. Paris."

JOHANN HOFF,
Berlin, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Phila.
EISNER & MENDELSON CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
OFFICE, 6 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.

PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER.



Soft and Hard Coal
HEATERS!
Self Feeders, Base Burners.

The American Double Heater!
Heats both upper and lower halls. Combines the useful the beautiful.

Plain, Enameled and Club House
GRATES!

COAL HODS,
COAL VASES,
FIRE SETS,
FENDERS,
ANDIRONS.

SLATE,
MARBLEIZED IRON
AND HARD WOOD
MANTELS!

TILE HEARTHS
—AND—
TILE FACINGS
A SPECIALTY.

The BEST of everything for the LEAST MONEY is our motto.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH.
nov19—dtf sun wed fri

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA

No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., and intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, October 30th, 1887.

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, as follows, except those marked †, which are run daily except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	6:50 am	7:15 pm	2:30 pm	8:30 am	† 5:00 pm	* 3:00 pm	†12:01 pm
Arrive Hapeville							†12:30 pm
Arrive Griffin	8:20 am	8:45 pm	4:05 pm	10:08 am	† 7:08 pm	* 4:55 pm	
Arrive Barnesville	8:55 am	9:19 pm	4:47 pm	10:45 am	† 7:55 pm	* 5:35 pm	
Arrive Macon	10:25 am	10:50 pm	6:30 pm	12:25 pm			
Arrive Columbus	2:55 pm		6:20 am				
Arrive Eufaula	4:10 pm		4:37 am				
Arrive Montgomery via Eufaula	7:13 pm		7:25 am				
Arrive Albany	2:55 pm		11:05 pm				
Arrive Millen	2:08 pm	3:08 am					
Arrive Savannah	5:00 pm	6:15 am					

Passengers for Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakeley, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, should take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	7:10 am	8:20 pm					
Leave Millen	9:40 am	11:15 pm					
Leave Montgomery via Eufaula			7:25 pm	7:40 am			
Leave Eufaula			10:12 pm	10:47 am			
Leave Albany			4:45 am	11:55 am			
Leave Columbus			10:30 pm	12:15 pm			
Leave Macon	2:00 pm	3:25 am	9:10 am	5:40 pm			
Leave Barnesville	3:27 pm	5:08 am	10:[illegible]0 am	7:22 pm	† 5:20 am	* 7:00 am	
Leave Griffin	4:05 pm	5:41 am	11:31 am	8:00 pm	† 5:57 am	* 7:43 am	
Leave Hapeville							† 1:10 pm
Arrive at Atlanta	5:40 pm	7:15 am	1:15 pm	9:40 pm	† 8:10 am	* 9:50 am	† 1:40 pm

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta, Macon and Columbus, Atlanta and Albany.

Through car between Atlanta and Columbus via Griffin.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

S. B. WEBB, Passenger Agent. D. W. APPLER, General Agent.
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sun 14 | sun, wed fri-andwky.

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THE INSTITUTION ENTERS UPON ITS FIFTY first session October 12, 1887, with enlarged faculty and increased facilities. For catalogues and nformation write to
tf ISAAC S. HOPKINS, President.

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Do Your Own Dyeing at Home With
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THEY WILL DIE EVERYTHING. THEY ARE sold everywhere. Price 10c a package—40 cloors. They have no equal for strength, brightness, amount in packages or for fastness of color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crack or smut. For sale by C. D. Jones, druggist, 25 Whitehall st.; Sharp Bros., druggists and apothecaries, 202 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

LOST.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM DANIEL ALEXANDER, while at East Point last Monday night, a dark sorel, heavy pony mule, 8 or 10 years old, black stripes on its front legs and halter mark on nose. Suitable reward if returned to Daniel Alexander, McDonough, Ga.

LOST—A SEALSKIN GLOVE. FINDER WILL be suitably rewarded by returning same to Constitution office or to 21 Pulliam street. Henry Oliver

Rooms.

FOR RENT—A LARGE, SUNNY ROOM, AT NO. 13 Houston st. su-tu-fri

FOR RENT—FOUR DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, VERY central, in private family; references. 29 Capitol avenue. wed,fri,sun,wed,sun

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM, NO. 24 SOUTH Broad street, with double basement; also, large connecting business rooms up stairs. Leak & Lyle, or E. L. Connally. fry sun tues

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MONEY—WE HAVE $1,250 TO LEND AT 8 per cent, 3 years, interest quarterly, on Atlanta real estate. 17½ Peachtree st., room 7.

LADIES' COLUMN.

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED also kid gloves, at Phillip's, 14 Marietta street

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE—WILL BE SOLD AT THE POUND IN West End, Ga., on December 17th, 1887, unless sooner claimed by the owner, one red cow, about 10 years old. No marks. H. L. Hunter, marshal.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

GRAND SALE AND EXPOSITION AT
LIEBERMAN & KAUFMAN,
92 WHITEHALL STREET.

We are headquarters for plush goods and Christmas novelties. We bought over $5,000 worth of fancy goods at a bankrupt sale and they must be closed out in the next ten days at a great sacrifice. Here they go:

200 writing folios..........at 25c
150 manacure sets..........at 50c
300 sets cuff and collar boxes..........at 25c
150 plush embroidery cases..........at 75c
125 plush, very large, embroidery cases..........at $1 00
175 Japanese work boxes..........at 75c
150 cologne stands..........at 65c
125 leather ex comb and brush sets..........at 75c
200 plush comb and brush sets..........at $1 00
150 plush comb and brush sets, extra..........at $1 25
300 whisk brooms and holders..........at 40c
300 embroidered whisk brooms and holders at 50c
500 ladies and gents alligator purses at 25c, worth everywhere 75c. Behold this and provide for the little ones.
500 fancy toy trunks with straps..........at 50c
500 fancy toy trunks with straps..........at 65c
500 fancy toy trunks with straps..........at 75c

We are at 92 Whitehall street and will save you money by calling on us. Lieberman & Kaufmann.
dec16—fri sat sun top6 col 3p

TRUNKS.

Huzza Trunk Factory, Cor. Hunter and Pryor Streets.

IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE BUSINESS January 1, 1888, we shall offer our large and well-selected stock of trunks and valises of every discription. Ladies and gents dressing cases, ladies and gents traveling and shopping satchels and leather novelties of all kinds regardless of cost. This is the finest and best selected stock in the city and must be sold before the first of January. Those desiring to buy Christmas presents would do well to examine this stock before buying
sun wed fri

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR THE only genuine health corset in the country. Big profits and easy work. Apply to Williamson Corset & Brace company, St. Louis, Mo. dec 4, 4t

$100 TO $300 A MONTH CAN BE MADE working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Maine street, Richmond, Va. 1m.

WANTED—2 AGENTS TO SOLICIT FOR LEADing Fine Art Works. Call at ROOM 2, 7½ North Broad.

BOARDERS WANTED.

$4 TO $5 PER WEEK—ELEGANTLY LOCATED near the P. O., nicely furnished; piano in parlor; table unexcelled; satisfaction guaranteed. 108 Marietta street,

AT MRS. McLELLAN'S, 10 WEST ELLIS STREET, two doors from Peachtree, two pleasant front rooms, with board. References required. dec14-5t

KIRBY HOUSE, NO. 11 WHEAT STREET, NOW affords best fare and attention to local and transient. Terms moderate. Telephone 1043. 1m

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF CHANGE OF business, grocery store and fixtures for cash. Possession given at once. For particulars inquire 222 Mangum street, corner Magnolia.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF the popular St. Elmo hotel, located in the business portion of the city of Mondian, Miss. Thirty elegantly and newly furnished rooms; large sample rooms. Will sell at a bargain to a cash purchaser. Apply to Chas. Elmir, Atlanta Constitution. 11 1w

FOR SALE—BAKERY, COMPLETE OUTFIT. Confectionery and soda fount, 43 Peachtree st. Centrally located. Address or call on Wyly & Greene, Atlanta, Ga. dec2-tf

HELP WANTED—MALE.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED—THE BOARD OF trustees of R. E. Lee Institute will hold an election on December 20th for music teacher for the coming scholastic year. Send applications and credentials to R. E. Hightower, Secretary B. T., R. E. L. I., Thomaston, Ga. sat sun

WANTED—WE DESIRE TO ESTABLISH A general agency in Atlanta or vicinity, to control the sale of a staple article of daily consumption. Any energetic man with small capital may secure a permanent, paying business. For particulars address Greenwich Manufacturing Co., 46 Vesey street, N. Y.

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WANTED—FIRST CLASS DRESS GOODS salesman. Apply at once. The Bee Hive, No. 30 Whitehall street.

WANTED—INSIDE SUPERINTENDENT FOR our cotton factory. We run by water power and manufacture 4-4 standard sheeting. We want an active man, thoroughly posted in machinery and the manufacture of sheeting. A competent man can get a good position by applying to Dennard & Hughes, Perry, Ga. dec13-4t

WANTED—A GOOD, INDUSTRIOUS BOY WHO has some knowledge of printing. Apply at once to Edward White, Jr., Constitution office. 10-t

WANTED — ENERGETIC MEN WHO ARE looking for an honorable, money-making business, to represent us in every town in the United States. Good salary to live men. Address The Patterson Oil and Burner Co., 207 S. Canal street, Chicago, Ill. sat sun tues wed thurs fri

WANTED—BY A LARGE NORTHERN WHOLEsale cotton mill, machinist and machinery supply house, an experienced and reliable salesman, to travel Georgia and Alabama; none but an experienced man need apply; state salary expected; approximate amount of goods applicant can sell and give full reference. Arrangements might be made with satisfactory man to make his headquarters at some central point in Georgia. Address R, office of Constitution. 10t

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES FOR hankerchiefs and notion apartment. References required. Apply at once The Bee Hive, Eagleston Bros., No. 30 Whitehall street.

WANTED—A PREPOSESSING AND INTELLIgent young lady, who writes a good hand, to canvass the city for orders for an article used in every business house and office. Sample can easily be carried in the pocket. Address P. O. Box 313, City. fri sat sun

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE. APPLY AT 71 Wheat street at once.

WANTED—LADIES FOR OUR FALL AND Christmas Trade, to take light, pleasant work at their own homes. $1 to $3 per day can be quietly made. Work sent by mail any distance. Particulars. No canvassing. Address at once. Crescent Art Co., 147 Milk street, Boston. box 5170. 6m

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES

FOR SALE—ONE PONY AND PHAETON, BEST and gentlest in the city; children can drive him with perfect safety. B. Vignaux, French restaurant, No. 4 Wall street. dec16-3t

FOR SALE—THE FINEST ROCKAWAY HORSE in Georgia; perfectly sound, not afraid of anything and can out-style anybody's horse. Apply to C. H. Swift & Co., 43 Loyd street. dec1tf

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CONSULTING AND SUPERINTENDING MEchanic in plumbing, ventilation, steam or furnace heating, etc., not interested in any particular apparatus. Address T. P. Tuite, 75 East Hunter street, Atlanta, Ga. 1w

BUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFACtion from the use of our "Ironclad" notes which waive homestead rights and all the exemptions. We now send, postpaid, the above described note, 100 in a book, for 40c, or a book of 50 for 25c. We have also the above form with seven lines blank for taking a mortgage, which we call an "Ironclad note with mortgage clause." We send these, postpaid, 100 in a book, for 60c; 50 in a book for 35c. Address The Constitution. d&wky tf

LANDLORD LIENS—THE BEST FORM—SENT postpaid to any address for 50c for a tablet of 50, or 85c for 100. Address The Constitution. d&wky tf

WE SEND BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY ADdress the simplest and best forms of plain warranty land deeds, quit claim deeds, blank mortgages and blank bonds for title at the following prices: 1 blank 5 cents; 3 blanks 10 cents; 1 dozen blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks $1.50. Address The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. tf

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FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM AT HAPEVILLE Fronts 500 feet on Central railroad. Contains 21 acres, mostly set in fruit—strawberries, raspberries, apples, peaches and some grapes. Good new barn and 4-room house, splendid water, high location, good poultry house and parks. Price reasonable. Call on A. H. Lindle, 27½ Whitehall street. tf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—ONE COUNTER SUITABLE FOR A bar. Kattenhorn & Vignaux, No. 4 Wall st. 3t

FLORIDA ORANGES—500 BOXES OF CHOICE Florida oranges from my own place in Florida, in house and to arrive. Sol Benjamin, 101 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE CHEAP — SEVERAL IMPOSING stones, with tables, almost new. Call on or address Weekly Department of Constitution. dec10-tf

FOR SALE—LOT OF ROUND IRON TANKS one 5x8, four 6x11, one 6x14. Kleim & Cohn, Cincinnati, O. 1m

BIRDS, CHICKENS, EGGS, ETC

FOR SALE CHEAP, A FINE THOROUGH BRED light Brahma chickens, pairs and trios. J. S. Dropmbead, 61 South Broad street.

THE CONSTITUTION;
Published Daily and Weekly.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION Is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed, postage free, at $1.00 per month, $2.50 for three months, or $10.00 a year.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION (Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, postpaid, for $1.25 a year, or for $1.00 in clubs of five or more. Address all letters to *THE CONSTITUTION*, Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 16, 1887.

A Happy Convict.

Banker Harper, although a convict, is a happy man. No hard labor for him. Not a bit of it!

He has been made the clerk of the secretary of the Ohio penitentiary. He will have a light and agreeable occupation, and pleasant companionship. He will be spared many things that remind other convicts of their degradation.

But Harper has another reason for feeling well satisfied. He now has more money than he ever had before in his whole business career. Let us see. His loss in the wheat deal was $1,200,000, but the loss of the Fidelity bank was $4,400,000. Where is all this money? A good deal of it was doubtless wasted in Harper's high pressure, fictitious way of doing business, but it is thought that at least two millions have been safely concealed.

The career of this man shows what a bright, unscrupulous speculator can do in this country. Harper had little or no education, but he had a pleasant address, plenty of self-confidence, and he had the art of convincing people that their fortunes were made if they would trust him with their money. Selling sewing machines on commission was a small business for such a man. He borrowed money, and then borrowed more, to reimburse his creditors. He became a banker, made false entries in his books, declared fictitious dividends, and pulled the wool over the eyes of everybody. He had been guilty of acts that would have ruined any ordinary man long before he opened his bank, but he made such golden promises that people listened to him, and not less than seven hundred banks authorized him to transact business with them and for them.

The wreck of the Fidelity was not entirely the result of the disastrous wheat deal. It was bound to come anyhow, and so far as the seven hundred banks are concerned it is all right. They knew that they were dealing with an unprincipled sharper, and each of the little banks, with the little Shylock at its head, fancied that it was enjoying special privileges.

But Harper has saved a pile of money out of the wreck. It is somewhere, and when he comes out of prison he is going to enjoy it. If he serves his ten years he will not be an old man at the expiration of that time. Of course he expects to have the time shortened, or to be pardoned. And the expectation is not extravagant. Such a man always has influential friends, and they will spare no pains to aid him. The millionaire convict's Christmas may not be a merry one, but it will not be altogether wretched.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat is much pestered over the attitude of democratic protection papers in the south toward Mr. Cleveland. Well, THE CONSTITUTION is in favor of protection, and it is also in favor of Mr. Cleveland. We have never regarded protection as a political issue, but if it were otherwise we would rather trust the democrats to deal with the question than the republicans.

Great Yields of Cotton and Corn.

We print this morning the list of awards in the third annual contest for premiums offered by George W. Scott & Co. These premiums are for the best five acres in cotton, the best single acre in cotton, and the best single acre in corn—all to be fertilized with Gossypium Phospho.

The awards show that Mr. Robert G. Ray, of Douglas county, raised 9,688 pounds of cotton on five acres; George W. Truitt, of LaGrange, 8,666; and Mr. J. T. Wyatt, of Jasper county, 5,050. On a single acre, Mr. James W. Mason, of Palmetto, raised 2,677 pounds; Mr. R. G. Ray, 2,556; Mr. George W. Truitt, 2,087; Mr. J. H. Widner, of Coweta county, 1,775; and Mrs. Smallprice, of Sumter county, 1,682. Mr. Mason and Mr. Ray took over five bales of five hundred pounds each from a single acre.

Now, what does this mean?

Mr. Ray raised twenty bales of cotton of five hundred pounds each on five acres. The average throughout Georgia last year was one bale to three acres, so that the average Georgia farmer occupied sixty acres with a crop to get what Mr. Ray took from five acres. The average farmer had to plow, plant and cultivate sixty acres, while Mr. Ray cultivated five acres and got the same amount of cotton. He used fifty-one hundred pounds of fertilizer on the five acres which cost him seventy dollars. The cotton yielded him $970. Not only was he saved the labor of cultivating fifty-five surplus acres, but those acres were either lying fallow, or wer eput down in grass or other crops. Mr. Truitt, who this year took eighteen bales of five hundred pounds each from five acres, is cultivating less land than he cultivated five years ago. He got more cotton from it this year than ever before, and has three hundred tons of hay for sale besides.

These farmers have reduced their cotton acreage from sixty acres to five, and have put the other fifty-five acres into other crops. This it seems to us is the secret of successful farming.

These yields are not exceptional. Last year Mr. Sims made 10,887 pounds on five acres; Mr. Ray, 10,869; Mr. Pyron, 10,790; Mr. Truitt, 8,833. These four contestants were in separate counties. On a single acre Mr. Truitt made 2,191; Mr. Hudgins, of DeKalb, 1,898; Mr. Pascal, 1,701; Mr. Thompson, 1,683 pounds. Each of these gentlemen lived in different counties, but the same process of cultivation produced the same approximate results. The year before the yields for these prizes were about the same. Every yield is attested by the closest affidavits and inspection.

The yield of corn is equally astonishing. Mr. J. T. Mann, of Palmetto, gathered 197½ bushels of corn from one acre, and Mr. J. J. Millions, of Coweta county, 174 85-100 bushels from one acre; Mr. Truitt, 156 bushels; Mr. Clay, of Paulding, 109 bushels; Mr. J. H. Widner, of Coweta, 106 bushels. The highest yield of corn ever gathered from an acre, we believe, was 210 bushels. Mr. Mann's yield from a Georgia farm comes within twelve and a half bushels of the highest yield ever made.

These things show what can be done on Georgia soil and by Georgia farmers. Colonel Scott estimates that there are two or three thousand farmers throughout the south farming on this plan, though from one reason or another they are discouraged from entering into the contest. He has prizes offered in Alabama and South Carolina. We shall look with interest for the reports from those states, to see whether they surpass Georgia in the excellence of their farmers and the fertility of their soil. In any event, these reports show that the south is the best section of this country, and that industry and intelligence will produce results here on the farm that cannot be equaled elsewhere.

MR. RANDALL says that the United States ought to be independent of all other nations. This is so true that very few thoughtful people take a contrary view.

Race Prejudice in Ohio.

In the little town of Oxford, in the great republican state of Ohio, the people are in quite a stew over the question of the co-education of the races. They have been in this stew for some time, but it is worse now than ever, and there is every reason to believe that the contest will end in a row which will not be very dear to the heart of Editor Murat Halstead and other professional wavers of the bloody shirt.

We have already given an account of the troubles in Oxford over the attempt of the negroes to send their children to the white schools. The school board of Oxford assigned the colored children back to their own schools. Then followed a suit brought by a negro named Perry Gibson, in the circuit court. The court decided that Gibson's children had a right to attend the white school. Since this decision the prosperous little republican town of Oxford has been, in a manner, torn up. The white people are loud in their expressions of disgust at the verdict of the court, and against every measure looking in any way toward the establishment of a mixed school.

Gibson, the colored man, was advised by his attorneys to send his children to the white school at once. The superintendent of the schools declined to receive the negro children. He was advised not to admit them as the case had not been put on record. Meanwhile, the case will be taken to the supreme court.

What is to be the result of this controversy in the republican town of Oxford, in the great republican state of Ohio? The white citizens propose to boycott the entire colored population. A prominent merchant and a member of the board of education has discharged all the negroes in his employ, and will not give them work of any kind. A systematic boycott is in contemplation, and it is thought that seventy-five per cent of the white population will participate in it, showing that prejudice against the negro race is as broad and as deep as it is in the south.

It is to be hoped that when Halstead and John Sherman begin to wave the bloody shirt they will shake it a little for the benefit of Ohio.

THE Blaine leaders have been gathering in New York for consultation. It is thought that John Sherman's fences need a great deal of repairing, and probably Editor Halstead is in the metropolis for that purpose.

A Triumph of Justice.

The verdict in the Woolfolk case will surprise nobody, and it will be generally indorsed.

From first to last there has been no doubt in the public mind of Tom Woolfolk's guilt, and it is not likely that there will be any dissatisfaction with the death sentence which followed the verdict.

Only one or two greater criminals have shocked this generation, and in our annals of murder it would be difficult, if not impossible, to match this case.

The murderer has had a fair trial. He has been defended by able counsel. Despite the excited state of the community where he was tried, there was no effort on the part of anybody to anticipate the action of the court. The defendant was not even menaced. Quietly, decorously, and with even a jealous regard for his rights, the court proceeded day after day to investigate the question of his guilt.

It is to be hoped that in the final scenes of this tragedy the law will be allowed to take its course until the end without interruption. The people all over the country will regard the verdict and the sentence as a triumph of justice.

OUR patriotic congress is already making arrangements to "down" the surplus. All sorts of appropriation bills will be introduced for house-building, fence-laying, and for cleaning out creeks.

A Word With a Contemporary.

To the Chicago Tribune—Esteemed Contemporary: For a number of years you have been engaged in the task of teaching the south its duty to the negro. It is true that your main object in doing so was in the political capital that you hoped to gain by your abusive charges against the white people of those states in which the population is comparatively evenly divided between the two races. These states have been steadily paraded by you as denying to the negro his just rights, in every conceivable manner. They have been upbraided by you, and those of your stripe, for suppressing his vote, for retarding his progress, for withholding the privilege of citizenship, and everything else in the category of inhuman and oppressive treatment.

You probably have observed that in this crusade you have only had the sympathy of bitter partisan organs and vindictive and strife-stirring politicians. The south has not been disturbed by your course, for it has had no fears of your being able to injure it. It has seen your policy rebuked by the election of a democratic president against whom your fight was squarely made. The negro is satisfied and has full confidence in the honesty of purpose of the whites among whom they live.

Only a few days ago ex-Governor Bullock, a life-long republican, denounced as untrue the charges of unjust treatment, by the whites, of the colored people. Governor Bullock has spent his life in the south and it is reasonable to suppose that his evidence is more convincing than that of those who know nothing whatever, except by hearsay, of the true relations existing between the races of the south.

Now a word about the negro in Chicago. THE CONSTITUTION made reference yesterday to the full exposures, by the Chicago Herald, of the indignity and harshness of the treatment of the colored people of that place. A well-known colored lawyer has a full column interview in your able morning contemporary, setting forth the discriminations against the negro in Chicago. Among other things he says:

> Let it be understood that colored men and women do not ask for social recognition. We do not want social equality. Colored people must make, and are quite willing and able to make, their own society. We think it only just that if a black man is clean and neat and well behaved he should not be compelled to walk the streets hunting for a place where he may buy a meal and be safe from insult. We also hope that public prejudice against us will so abate that it will not be necessary for a colored man who wants to rent a house to go to a certain portion of the city, as is the case now throughout the north. Usually that quarter of a city to which colored families are admitted is the same to which the demimonde are confined. The colored people do not seek such neighborhoods from choice, but because they cannot rent rooms or houses elsewhere. If a landlord will not rent to you there is no redress. You cannot compel him to do so against his will. And if it be true, as it appears to be, that to rent to a colored family would be disastrous to his own interests, for the reason that other tenants of the neighborhood would leave, he cannot be blamed. The trouble is in public prejudice.

The same man says that there is not so much prejudice against the negro in the south as there is in Chicago, and cites numerous instances to sustain his position. Now, will the Tribune turn its attention to this matter. It has said nothing and has been as silent as a clam on the charges made by a reputable journal in its own city.

We respectfully call your attention to the subject and would like to hear from you, and also the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, in reply.

THE New York republicans announce that they propose to organize. This is a very good idea. They will need all the organization they can get.

About Patriots.

The New York Sun, commenting on a paragraph which it copies from the Philadelphia Record, is inclined, as we believe, to be cynical. The Record says: "Let members of congress, republicans and democrats, vote on a measure of tax reduction as patriots, rather than as partisans." Thereupon the Sun, with an uppishness that is quite characteristic, inquires "What is a patriot?"

We risk nothing in saying that the people of this great country are not going to put up with this sort of thing. We are all politicians in one way and another. The man who keeps the corner grocery, the negro who drives the supply wagon, the congressman who listens attentively to the happy arguments of the agents of the whisky ring—all these are patriots of the first water. As a matter of fact, we are all patriots, but the Sun need not conclude from this that the woods are full of us.

Indeed, a genuine patriot never takes to the woods at all. He stays within the pale of civilization, where he can hark to the siren voice of the lobbyist, and to the enlightened arguments of the professional reformer. Editor Dana may abuse, but he cannot down the true patriot who stands in with the agents who muster in the neighborhood of Washington.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

WHAT PLYMOUTH CHURCH wants is a preacher who is a fine actor.

BISMARCK STIRRED UP all Europe the other day by having an attack of the colic.

IT IS A great thing to live in New York. Strawberries for Christmas may be purchased there at twelve dollars a quart.

THE FLATTEST BOOM in the country is that of Me Too T. Platt, of New York. Even his own party has given him the cold shoulder.

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES remarks that the tink of the tariff tinker is heard in the land. Nevertheless, the tink is somewhat muffled.

THE KELLEY MOTOR still refuses to mote. The inventor, however, goes so far as to say that the power he develops is the result of "vibratory sympathy."

LITTLE MR. BILLY CHANDLER has already begun to give evidence of his patriotism. Little Mr. Billy's statemanship appears to be very broad across the back.

IT IS TO be hoped that the Hon. John L. Sullivan will soon present his tariff views, in a cabled interview. What the world wants is more of the Hon. John.

A COUNTRY PARSON in New York wanted a picture seized by the police because it showed a woman's bare arm. This reformer must have a lively imagination.

A PHILADELPHIA CORONER states that "liquor and love are the two leading factors of crime." Prohibition would be impracticable in the matter of love, but the high license plan might be tried.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL convention was called just two weeks and two days earlier this year than that of four years ago. But Mr. Blaine will be defeated next year just at the same time as last.

JOAQUIN MILLER WANTS to be cremated. He has already made the necessary arrangements at his home near San Francisco. If he would cremate some of his books before they appear in print all would be forgiven.

AN ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENT sends Henrp Labouchere, editor of the London Truth, 10,000 six-pences every year, for distribution among the poor children of the great city. He has no idea who the person is.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT Mr. Eugene Higgins is to retire from public life will be received with regret. Mr. Higgins has managed to keep the fires of pure democracy burning in his wake, and we send him renewed assurances of our most distinguished consideration.

The First to Cross Africa.

From the New York Sun.

The latest mails from Europe announce the death at Bihe, in Africa, of a Protuguese whose name is conspicuous in the annals of African travel. Years ago Silva Porto had grown old and rich in the slave and ivory trade, and for more than thirty years he has been known as the first white man to cross Africa from sea to sea.

About two hundred miles inland, and almost directly east of the Portuguese coast town of Benguela, is Belmont in Bihe, the settlement of Silva Porto. Here were his large plantations and storehouses, and from Belmont his bands of Bihe natives pushed into remote regions in search of ivory and slaves. In 1853, Silva Porto decided to travel through the country from which his riches were derived. With a large caravan he started eastward, and never stopped until he had reached the Indian ocean. For hundreds of miles he passed through wholly unknown regions, bringing to light many new peoples. Crossing many of the northern tributaries of the Zambesi, he passed through a large region that was known only through his travels until the explorations of Capello and Ivens three years ago. Rounding the south end of Lake Nyassa, he reached the coast fourteen months after he started at the mouth of the Rovuma River. For many years his route and the native villages he saw were quite conspicuous on the maps, because great unexplored regions stretched away on all sides of them.

Two years after Silva Porto started on his long journey, Livingstone left Loanda, and, crossing Porto's path, reached the Indian ocean, at the mouth of the Zambesi, completing the second journey across the continent. A number of explorers were entertained and aided on their journeys by Silva Porto, and his treatment of travelers agreeably contrasted with the shabby conduct of many other Portuguese merchants who were anxious to keep white men out of their trading preserves.

"I am an old man," he wrote to Serpa Pinto, "but I am still tough and strong. If you find yourself on your journey surrounded by peril, with all but hope gone, try to hold your own, and send a letter to me by the natives at any cost. Within the shortest possible time I will be with you, and will bring help and means."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

On the License Question.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The city council having settled the question of the retail liquor license it becomes the duty of all good citizens, whatever may have been their individual opinions, to submit and cease all opposition. Some of us wanted a higher license, but $1,500 was the compromise figure upon which the council agreed, for the sake of harmony, and it is to be hoped that no legal questions will be sprung to interfere with the execution of the law. As a prohibitionist, I accept it in good faith. I love Atlanta too well to be an "obstructionist." But there is one point that, in my judgment, all good citizens should insist upon, and that is that no license be issued to known violators of law. No man who persistently violated the prohibition law, or who has since the election sold liquor without license, or in violation of law, should be permitted to have a license. I beg of you, as powerful conservators of the peace of our city, to strenuously urge upon the council to refuse to license those who have shown disregard for the majesty of law. No such man can or ought to be trusted. Insist upon limiting the license to well known law abiding men, and we may hope for

PEACE.

The Farmers' Alliance.

ACKERMAN, Miss., November 30.—Editors Constitution: Gentlemen—There is a sketch in THE CONSTITUTION of the 22d inst., relating to the Farmers' Alliance, on which I wish to offer a few strictures. The article to which I refer will be found under the heading, "Through Dixie." The spirit and tone of the article, we hope, are not the sentiments of THE CONSTITUTION, for we feel assured that its editors are staunch friends of the toiling masses, who feed all other classes. But whoever the writer may be, he evidently has no sympathy for organization outside of his own and kindred professions. For lo! these many years, the poor care-worn and down-trodden farmer has been casting about for means of relief from his taxmasters, without any material benefit but wiseacres in abundance, at a safe retreat from the burning midsummer sun, or the cutting blasts of mid-winter, have volunteered to give him advice as to what he should do, while they themselves roll in the luxuries actually produced by their toiling neighbor. When the grange sprang into being, relief was sought in its folds, but not having experience enough to make it a success, in the face of all the opposition brought to bear against it by these same wiseacres, thousands dropped out of it with a feeling akin to despair. As the years rolled by, freighted with ever increasing burdens, men of toil all over this broad land of ours, who dared to do their own thinking, and who paid between 80 and 90 per cent of all the taxes, by which the treasury of the general government teems with its millions of absolutely surplus money lying idly in the vaults! These men, I repeat, saw that relief must come, or in a few brief years very few of them would own the soil they cultivated. And hence, as if by magic, the various organizations, such as the "Relief," of Mississippt; the "Wheel," of Tennessee. The "Alliance," of Texas, as well as other organizations elsewhere, sprang into being to accomplish, by concert of action, what, singly and alone, the sons of toil never could do. It is no strange thing if, when a few hundred farmers meet in council, there should be dissention in the ranks. Nothing better results from the highest councils of the nation. What then? Must they disorganize because their meetings are not as harmonious as could be desired, and invite oppression by their isolation? We believe that all men should pay their just debts, and live within their income, and that all callings and professions should be self-sustaining.

We hold it as our inalienable right to buy where we can get the best bargains, and sell where we can get the full value of our produce. If half a dozen, or more merchants in a town refuse to sell at living rates, have we not a right to give our trade to the man who will do so? We do not propose to make war on any man, or set of men, but simply to exercise our rights in buying and sellihg, that we may share the legitimate profits of trade equally with the trader.

If all the merchants in a town would sell at as reasonably low rates as the Alliance merchant, there would be no necessity to select such merchant. Our experience here is that in the purchase of a few dollars' worth of merchandise, we save enough to quadruple all our expenses in the Alliance for double the time the same has been running here. But the matter of dollars and cents is not all, nor half the benefits accruing from our social gatherings, as by the interchange of thought, we are taught to be better farmers, better artisans, better citizens, better neighbors, and altogether, to lift ourselves and our posterity to a higher sphere in life, and to this end, our declaration of principles are subservient.

All other classes and professions may have their organizations and secret conclaves, but for the farmer to attempt such a thing a howl is raised in certain quarters, and something like the following sentiment indulged in; "You clodhoppers, how dare you make any attempt at organization and co-operation? We can take care of you as hitherto." Yes, with the same kind of care that a stock raiser takes care of his stock—for the service rendered. Laboring men are tired of this kind of care, and we feel proud that a general awakening to our interests is rapidly taking place, and to assert our manhood is the watchword. Professor Maury, in his physical geography, says: "The world at all times, is in a few weeks of starvation," and all men of any sagacity know that if the farming interests should fail generally, from any cause whatever, all other industries would be paralyzed. It is to the interest of all classes, that the farmer should prosper, and by the blessings of Heaven on our labors, we propose to take our interests in our own hands, and conquer a peace, that shall be a rich heritage to our posterity.

H. P. DOTSON,
Secretary Mount Airy Alliance.

ABOUT A DOZEN.

George Dahn, a child of eight years, living in Columbus, Ind., was bitten by a rat last September, and has since had many symptoms of hydrophobia.

"My son Don has had a great many advantages," old General Simon Cameron is quoted as saying; "but I had one that was worth all of them—poverty."

Since October 20, 1883, four different crops have been gathered in succession from one plat of ground at Starke, Fla., viz.: Rutabagas, beans, corn, sweet potatoes.

Eighty corn-canning factories have been in operation in Maine, and over 14,000,000 cans of sweet corn have been put up, besides large quantities of apples, beans, tomatoes and other vegetables and fruits.

It is said that the biggest price ever paid for a weanling colt was that paid by Arthur Caton, of Chicago, to J. V. Striker for Delphos, a son of Natwood, and a grandson on his dam's side of Harold, the sire of Maud S. He fetched at auction $3,750.

Lee Hall, who commanded the famous Texas Rangers, organized by the governor of the lone star state to put down lawlessness, is a tall man, with auburn hair, a tawny moustache and steel-blue eyes. He is considered the bravest man in Texas.

A Kentucky woman who has seven sons all born on Sunday, has petitioned Governor Buckner for a pension. She says in her letter that she "Never herd of 7 boys all Bean Born on Sunday," and she thinks that such an unexampled feat of maternity should be properly rewarded.

Ninety-two years ago a girl and a boy baby were born on the same day in South Hanover, Mass. They grew and thrived there, and in time married. That was sixty-two years ago. Today they live right there in the same town where they have always lived. They are Mr. and Mrs. Hira Bates.

William D. Howells, the novelist, was in the White mountains for a time last summer. Henry Rogers, a well known Boston lawyer, was present at a Tavern club dinner at the Hub not long ago, when the subject of the modesty shown by authors was under discussion. "Yes," he exclaimed, "I know something about that. I saw Howells up at White mountain last summer. He was then posing as the Star of Bethlehem." Howells, who was present, did not join in the laugh which followed.

A benevolent Philadelphian conceived the idea of selling chickens by the quarter, in order that poor persons who were directed by physicians to use chicken broth in case of illness might be able to buy chickens. A certain dealer sells them that way, charging fifteen cents for a fore quarter and ten for a hind quarter. It is not a profitable business, and the loss on sales for a year has been $300, but the benevolent man makes up the loss to the dealer.

Big Lake, near Osceola, Ark., is usually a large body of water, forty miles long and eleven wide, but the long continued dry weather of the past summer restricted the limits of the lake to less than two miles, and the water became so shallow that a man might wade from shore to shore. This water was fairly alive with fish, which were taken in quantities by men who, armed with clubs, beat them to death. A party from Nashville recently returned from the lake with 175 trout and twenty drumfish which weighed 375 pounds.

THE TAX RETURNS.

The Decrease in the Tax Assessments of Tennessee.

THE CHANGE TO COUNTY ASSESSORS

Which Brings About a Marked Change in the Returns—Some Queer Laws Noted By the Writer.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 15.—[Staff Correspondence.]—The records of the comptroller-general's office indicate many things, either that the people are successful in hiding out their property, that their tax returns are made with pliable consciences, or that the standard of valuation changes every year.

Thus in 1866 property was returned at $214,446,211, while the same return for last year only shows an advance of $10,000,000 upon that sum. The lowest return was made for 1868, when it was $208,054,567; the highest was in 1874, when it reached $289,533,565, falling steadily until 1880, when it touched bottom at $211,768,438, reaching in 1884, $226,844,184. It is at this period that the most singular fact appears. The boom had set in, and the air was full of coal and iron syndicates. Immense fortunes were alleged to have accumulated in the cities, yet they did not make their appearance upon the tax digests. The taxation which did maintain itself was that upon land. While the man who was talking up the value of his mines, and the money made by the company in which he was a stockholder, successfully eluded the publican, the poor farmer, whose acres were always in sight, had to dance up to the captain's office and pay his tax.

The value of the taxable property for 1884 was $226,844,184. For 1885 it was $226,749,308, a decrease of $94,876.

In 1886, the last year reported, the taxable property had fallen still further to $224,909,179, a decrease from 1885 of $1,840,129, or a total decrease in two years of $1,935,005. No wonder that Comptroller P. P. Pickard says:

"It will appear from this exhibit how unequally the burdens of government have fallen upon the citizens of the state. It is evident that an unjust proportion of the taxes are collected from the lands of the state. The real estate in Tennessee is assessed at nearly $200,000,000, while the entire personal property is estimated at about $26,000,000, so that the great burden of taxation is placed upon the lands which afford the least increase, and the practical effect of the laws, as they have been executed, is to exempt from taxation the property which yields the greatest income—hence the complaint of the land owners. The city of Nashville alone should be assessed for a personal value equal to that now returned for the whole state."

THE DIVISION OF THE DECREASE.

It is somewhat interesting to follow up this story of decrease as it affects the different natural sections of the state.

In west Tennessee, the cotton section, the net decrease for 1885 was $1,146,859, and for 1886 was $702,700.

In middle Tennessee, mixed products, the net increase for 1885 was $1,642,197, while for 1886 there was shown a net decrease of $1,804,029.

In East Tennessee, the mineral and boom region, the net decrease for 1885 was $590,214, but a net increase in 1886 of $666,600, or simply a swinging back of the pendulum to about the figures of the year before. Perhaps the following table, showing the items of increase and decrease of the various cities of the leading sections, will give the reader some matter upon which to reflect:

THE CITY COUNTIES.		Value of Lands.	Value T'wn Lots	Other Taxables.	Total.
Davidson (Nashville)	1884				$27,827,240
" "	1885	$6,295,279	$17,322,800	$6,676,669	30,294,748
" "	1886	6,218,250	17,183,460	6,944,220	30,345,960
Shelby (Memphis)	1884				20,173,237
" "	1885	5,011,481	13,156,840	1,329,989	19,498,310
" "	1886	4,940,557	13,598,956	1,393,336	19,932,849
Hamilton (Chattanooga)	1884				7,856,680
" "	1885	2,509,414	4,572,092	1,049,870	8,131,711
" "	1886	2,640,612	5,123,408	1,034,510	8,798,530
Knox (Knoxville)	1884				9,639,697
" "	1885	3,719,424	5,013,980	1,114,492	9,837,896
" "	1886	3,780,268	5,352,590	1,018,423	10,151,281

From the above statement it would appear that Knoxville is forging ahead, perhaps further than any Tennessee city. That Chattanooga and Knoxville should show such marked signs of improvement argues for the success of East Tennessee, still the fact remains that the tax books do not tally with the stories told by the boomers.

THE DECREASE EXPLAINED.

"Can you give an explanation of this decrease of valuation?" was asked of Comptroller Pickard.

"It was due to the defective system of assessment," he answered. "The county magistrates had control of the assessment, appointing the assessors. Their work was ineffective, and resulted badly. The last legislature, having in view the figures presented by me created the office of county assessors. In the first year, although beginning late and upon an untried field, they increased the aggregate assessment by $14,000,000. It is safe to say that the state assessment for 1888 will show an increase of not less than $100,000,000, or a grand total of about $335,000,000. The state tax on this increased valuation, coupled with and added to the increased privilege taxes, will enable the state to repay in February, 1889, every cent that it has borrowed. This will leave, besides, a sufficient amount under the present rate of taxation, to pay the balance of the current expenses, the interest on the state's debt through 1889, and leave a surplus in the treasury to begin the redemption of our state debt proper bonds in 1890."

As the mode of assessing property by county assessors is one which might well be copied in Georgia, the opinion of Mr. J. W. Allen, chief clerk in the comptroller's office, will be of interest. He says that the collection of revenue under it is better than could have been expected. The state had saved $40,000 on account of it through close collections, and now the attorneys are collecting at the lowest calculation 300 per cent more than was ever collected under the old system. Under the old laws the comptroller could get no attorneys in a great many counties throughout the state, and comparatively nothing was done in the way of collecting back taxes. In a great many counties throughout the state a sufficient amount of taxes is due to almost equal one year's taxes, and which will be collected within the next twelve months.

CURIOSITIES OF TAXATION.

The laws of Tennessee are framed with a view of conciliating the rural voter. All property in the state except $1,000 worth of personality, belonging to the heads of families, is subject to taxation for state and county purposes. The tax on property levied by the state is forty cents on the hundred dollars, ten cents of which is for school purposes. Merchants pay ad valorem and privilege taxes. The poll tax is applied to public school purposes. The legislature, in its care for the rural voter, undertook to enumerate the articles which should be free from the sheriff's grasp, and the consequence is that some strange items are found.

Every male, 18 years old and upward, is authorized to hold on to his shotgun, as is also every woman who is the head of a family. The list exempted goes on to embrace the necessary bedding, household and cooking utensils, and articles of food necessary to existence. The following queer items are given at random:

One cradle.
One Bible and hymn book.
Two gourds.
Two punger gourds.
One looking-glass.
Three strings of red pepper.
One hundred pounds of soap.
One hundred pounds of flour.
Ten bunches of turnips.
One pair of andirons.
Twenty bushels of peanuts.
One man's saddle.
One woman's saddle.
A sufficient quantity of leather for shoes.
300 pounds of tobbacco.

The owner of a sheep-killing dog is liable for damages. Married women are allowed a separate estate. For fishing on Sunday there is a fine of three dollars and a half. Any person convicted of carrying a bowie knife concealed about his person is subject to a fine of $500 and six months in jail. Any person selling the same is subject to the same penalty. Any person selling, or bringing into the state for the purpose of selling, revolvers or pocket pistols, is subject to a fine of $100. Any person convicted of carrying a pocket pistol, slung-shot, brass knucks, loaded canes, or stillettos, is subject to fine and imprisonment. Notwithstanding all this, however, if a man is real anxious to get a pistol, he will have but little trouble in doing so.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

The governor is chosen every two years by the qualified voters of the state. The secretary of state is elected by the legislature, and serves a term of four years; the comptroller and the treasurer are also elected by the legislattre for a term of two years. The other state officers are appointed by the governor. The senate is composed of thirty-three members and the house of ninety-nine, and serves for two years. Biennial sessions are held, and, strange to say, the constitutional limitation is adhered to. The legislators, evidently, have not heard of the Georgia method of holding adjourned summer sessions, and the consequence is that Tennessee misses a good deal of genuine amusement.

Isham G. Harris's term as United States senator is drawing to a close, and it is likely that there will be a lively time in finding his successor. The senator, who dates from away back, and is a statesman of ability, is willing to trust himself for another term in the federal house of ambassadors. In this, however, he will be antagonized by the friends of ex-Governor Porter, recently assistant secretary of state. The ex-governor and the senator held opposite sides in the celebrated state debt campaign, and it is likely that in the contest to come some of the bitterness of that campaign will be revived. Ex-Governor Porter is strongly backed. The republicans, in view of a possible permanent split between the friends of Harris and Porter, are quietly casting about for a strong candidate of their own, so that he may profit by any possible accident.

PEA J. Y.

CHATHAM'S DELEGATION TO DADE.

A Desperate Crowd of Convicts Sent Up From Savannah.

Mr. P. H. Connor, the superintendent of the Rising Fawn furnace in Dade county, notifies Colonel J. R. Towers, principal keeper of the penitentiary, that he has received the following quota of convicts from Chatham county:

Albert Gant, alias Morie, black, aged twenty-eight, five feet three and a half inches high, weighs 148 pounds, two years, for assault with intent to murder.

Cuffie Morgan, black, aged twenty-eight, five feet eight and a quarter inches high, weighs 156 pounds, five years, for horse stealing.

John Kernel, black, aged fifteen years, five feet one-half inch high, weighs 89 pounds, eight years, for burglary.

Sam Williams, dark brown, age twenty-four, five feet five and a half inches high, weighs 135 pounds, ten years, for attempt to murder.

Joe Johnson, yellow, twenty-two years old, five feet eleven and a quarter inches high, weighs 184 pounds, two years, for cattle stealing.

Abe Gant, black, nineteen years old, five feet seven and a half inches high, weighs 155 pounds, fifteen years, for burglary.

Edward George, yellow, aged twenty-four, five feet seven inches high, weight 145 pounds, six years, for burglary.

G. W. Ward, alias J. B. Warren, white, age thirty years, five feet ten inches high, weight 124 pounds, fifteen years, for burglary.

Mr. Connor adds: "I found a loaded pistol in Ward's sleeve on his arrival here. Jail officials should be more careful."

Colonel Towers sent the information to the sheriff of Chatham county.

At first it was thought in Savannah that, owing to the desperate character of these convicts, a double force of men ought to be detailed to guard the convicts. It was found that the regular guard was amply sufficient.

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER HOOK.

When He Will be Commissioned—His Residence in Atlanta.

Judge J. S. Hook, the newly appointed state school commissioner, will move his family to Atlanta on Monday or Tuesday next. He has rented No. 103 Wheat street for a residence.

Judge Hook will be sworn in and commissioned on Tuesday or Wednesday next, and will at once enter upon the discharge of his duties. The term for which he is elected, the unexpired term of Hon. G. J. Orr, ends on December 31st, 1888.

The press generally is speaking in terms of commendation of Judge Hook's appointment, although such able and experienced men as A. S. Morgan, of Warrenton; I. E. Shumate, of Dalton; Morgan Callaway, of Oxford; W. A. Wilson, of Americus; G. M. Patterson, of Smithville; Colonel J. O. Waddell, of Polk; W. T. Revill, of Meriwether; W. B. Seals, S. B. Spencer, W. W. Lumpkin, of Atlanta; M. V. Calvin, L. B. Evans, of Augusta; B. M. Zettler, of Macon, J. M. Brittain, of Conyers, and W. J. Northen, of Sparta, were mentioned in connection with the office.

Judge Hook will meet with a hearty reception by the people of the gate city, who honor him for his intellect and admire him for his integrity.

Southern Good Humor.

From the Baltimore American.

Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia used to be the best reviled man in that state. For many years, although he remained a staunch republican, no person has been treated with more consideration. He is a prominent citizen of Atlanta and foremost in all matters concerning the city's improvement. The recent message of President Cleveland has evoked from him some public statements as to the coming campaign, and THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION good-humoredly attempts to show that the ex-governor is mistaken.

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No doubt, THE CONSTITUTION would prefer to let the tariff question alone and appeal to the people on sentimental grounds; but "words are things," and the message has virtually made the democratic platform, which Mr. Mills, of Texas, will probably make more odious still to labor and industry all over the union.

Meanwhile, we congratulate THE CONSTITUTION and Governor Bullock on the pleasantly fraternal character of their agreement to disagree. It shows that political prejudice has about died out in the chief city of Georgia, however rampant it may be in the provinces.

Seeking Light.

Mr. J. J. Manley, of Banksville, Banks county, Ga., is a searcher after facts, and in his investigating mood has addressed a note to Governor Gordon, as follows:

"Is there any practicable invention now in use besides the telegraph by which railroad trains may signal themselves ahead—that is, when a train leaves one station for another, the station ahead is notified of it instantaneously, and, if so, is it not accomplished by human intervention?"

Will some one give him the light desired?

ATLANTA AND SELM

An Enthusiastic Meeting H Yesterday.

SPEECHES BY PROMINENT CITIZE

Mr. Graham, of Selma, Tells of His C Advantages, and Colonels Adair and Hulbert Give Figures.

The Atlanta and Selma project booms.

In response to the call of Mayor Coope goodly number of the citizens of Atlanta sembled in the basement of the courth last night. Among the prominent citizens were Colonel G. W. Adair, Mr. A. D. A Major Sidney Root, Dr. B. M. Woolley, G. G. Roy, member council; Hon. Lowry, president Atlanta chamber of c merce; Rev. I. T. Tichenor, Hon. J. Norc Colonel E. Hulbert and many others.

On motion of Mr. A. D. Adair Hon. Lowry was elected chairman and Mr. W. Whidby secretary.

Mr. J. Norcross introduced to the mee Colonel H. C. Graham, editor of the Sel Ala., Times.

HOW SELMA FEELS.

Mr. Graham said that the people of Se were taking a deep interest in the Atlanta Selma railroad, and were exceedingly anx to see the connection made with Atla "Many of you may have no idea what sort city Selma is," he said. "Selma, beyond shadow of question, is destined to become of the greatest cities in Alabama, and, by f of situation, in the south. She is so situa that she is compelled to take the lead. Sel is at the head of deep water navigation. is the only city where steamboats can run fr the gulf the entire year. Selma now has se railroads and will soon have the eighth. is supplied by 100 artesian wells, and is uns passed for manufacturing purposes. Th miles distant, in the Cahaba valley, lie in haustible quantities of coal, iron and mar tapped by the Cahaba Valley railroad, now process of construction from Selma to Be mer. Selma has 16,000 inhabitants, 1,200 sp dles in her cotton mills and a large numbe manufacturing enterprises. The advanta to Atlanta by the completion of this road a Opening up to her a new market for her m ufactured goods; opening up to her a fine a cultural region, increasing her cotton recei opening up to her a deep water connecti shortening the route between New Orle and New York.

The importance of water transportation c not be over-estimated. Selma has six la steamers plying between that city and gulf.

Selma is encouraged because Atlanta is terested in the line. If any city in the so is entitled to the distinction of being ter the model city of the south and of Ame that city is Atlanta. [Applause.] With the advantages of other cities she has ta the front rank by her own energy and en prise. With the completion of the Cah Valley railroad Selma is compelled to be iron manufacturing city. She has all the vantages of Birmingham and a great m more. The people of Selma and along line are alive on the subject.

Some one said that "Atlanta is not de but only sleeping." Well, if Atlanta is sle ing she is pretty lively. THE CONSTITUTI had 14,000 subscribers in Alabama, and if t road is completed we will make it 25,000. are greatly encouraged by the strong supp given to the movement by THE CONSTITUTI [Applause.]

COLONEL G. W. ADAIR'S REMARKS.

In response to calls Colonel G. W. Ad said: "The importance of a connection w Selma was agitated thirty-five years ago. T importance of water connection has long b felt. The river is a menace to high tariff freight."

Colonel Adair then referred to efforts to g water ways, and the failure to realize exp tations by reason of apathy and non-action. "The Atlanta and Hawkinsville railro will soon be completed. The Georgia, Ca lina and Northern railroad will be under c tract to grade by the fifteenth of March. T way to build a railroad is to put your mo into it. Atlanta need never expect any es cial favors from existing lines to Selma, cause it is not to their advantage to give th Atlanta cannot afford to rest on her la standing and her advantages. She must something. The Atlanta and Hawkinsv railroad will benefit Atlanta $10 for every put into it." [Applause.]

COLONEL E. HULBERT SPEAKS.

A general call was made for Colonel E. H bert, who, although somewhat indisposed, sponded in a pointed effort. Colonel Hulb said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: The charte the Atlanta and Selma railway is a liberal one, c taining all the privileges usually granted to ways by legislative bodies.

The distance from Atlanta to Selma by the p posed line is: Atlanta to the Alabama line miles, and thence to Selma, 120 miles, a total of miles, or 50 miles shorter than the present rail c nection, via West Point and Montgomery.

The counties on and contiguous to the l in Georgia, are Fulton, Campbell, Douglas, Cow Carroll and Heard, six in all.

In Alabama, the counties of Randolph, Chamb Clay, Tallapoosa, Coosa, Elmore, Chilton, Auta and Dallas, nine in all, or a total of fifteen for entire line.

From Atlanta to Selma, in a due southwest direction, is a belt of country 175 miles in lengt an average width of 76 miles unoccupied by railway.

The Atlanta and Selma will penetrate this centrally, giving it a local traffic of 38 miles on side of the road.

We will now examine this section of country reference to its population, the number of far their area, and the extent of forrest of timber la This examination will enable us to determ whether that section will furnish sufficient l traffic to warrant the construction of the prop railway.

Referring to the United States census for 1880, find that the population of the fifteen countie that data was 294,183; number of farms, 27,789; a improved lands, 1,298,040; acres unimproved l 2,334,823; total acres in farms, 3,632,863, and 1,927 acres in forest or timber.

In 1880 the cash value of these 27,789 farms $17,757,112.

will now find the amount and value of ucts of this region,—for upon these two po the question, whether to build, or not

be found that the local traffic of the line ter than the average of our dividend pay n Georgia, then we would be justified in to invest our money in the construction , but, if on examination, we find the l be equal to, or greater, than that of ng roads, then we should no longer at once make such subscriptions as e construction of the road with the l elay.

Referring to the United States census for 1880 find that the principal farm products were: 4, 356 bushels of corn, 802,884 bushels oats, 67 bushels wheat, 637,917 bushels potatoes, 1,84 pounds butter and 164,254 bales cotton. The t cash value of these farms products was $13,277, Head live stock—all kinds, 444,345, and the c value of the same, $4,571,616.

The assessed value of real and personal estate $43,344,261, and the estimated true value, $72,750,

Today, 1887, the true value is largely over $ 000,000. In investigating the resources of a sec in which it is proposed to construct a railway, true plan is to make the investigation so comp so exhaustive, as to convince even the doub Thomases, (of which there is always some in communities,) of the feasibility and profitablen of the proposed enterprise.

Let us pursue the argument exhaustively for benefit of these doubters. Let us settle the ques beyond all doubt—whether this unoccupied contains sufficient population and products to rant the construction of the proposed road: whe the local and through traffic combined will be s cient to maintain the road; or, in other words, wh er its gross earnings will be sufficient to pay opera expenses—taxes and interest account—and a percentage to the stockholder.

To settle this question beyond all doubt we first find the average assets per mile of road f which we are to obtain our local traffic.

Refering to the United States census for 1880, find that the section under discussion contained average population of 1,634 people per mile of ro an average of 154 farms per mile, an average of 7, acres of improved land per mile, an average of 12, acres of unimproved land per mile, and 10,700 ac of forest or timber per mile.

It may be remarked at this point that these v forests of timber will furnish a large and profita local traffic to the road as soon as completed.

The average cash value of farms at that date $98,650 per mile of road.

Having found the population, and the area of fa and timber lands per mile of road, we will now f the average productions per mile, and their va per mile of road.

Please note this data closely, for it is upon th products that we must depend for the extent value of the local traffic.

In 1880, the production of corn averaged 25 bushels per mile of road, oats 4,460 bushels per m wheat 3,548 bushels per mile, potatoes 3,543 bus per mile, butter 10,249 pounds per mile, and cot 912 bales per mile.

The total value of farm products was $13,277, or an average of $73,764 per mile of road. But

poses. The legislature, in its care for the rural voter, undertook to enumerate the articles which should be free from the sheriff's grasp, and the consequence is that some strange items are found.

Every male, 18 years old and upward, is authorized to hold on to his shotgun, as is also every woman who is the head of a family. The list exempted goes on to embrace the necessary bedding, household and cooking utensils, and articles of food necessary to existence. The following queer items are given at random:

One cradle.
One Bible and hymn book.
Two gourds.
Two pepper gourds.
One looking-glass.
Three strings of red pepper.
One hundred pounds of soap.
One hundred pounds of flour.
Ten bunches of turnips.
One pair of andirons.
Twenty bushels of peanuts.
One man's saddle.
One woman's saddle.
A sufficient quantity of leather for shoes.
300 pounds of tobbacco.

The owner of a sheep-killing dog is liable for damages. Married women are allowed a separate estate. For fishing on Sunday there is a fine of three dollars and a half. Any person convicted of carrying a bowie knife concealed about his person is subject to a fine of $500 and six months in jail. Any person selling the same is subject to the same penalty. Any person selling, or bringing into the state for the purpose of selling, revolvers or pocket pistols, is subject to a fine of $100. Any person convicted of carrying a pocket pistol, sling-shot, brass knucks, loaded canes, or stilettos, is subject to fine and imprisonment. Notwithstanding all this, however, if a man is real anxious to get a pistol, he will have but little trouble in doing so.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

The governor is chosen every two years by the qualified voters of the state. The secretary of state is elected by the legislature, and serves a term of four years; the comptroller and the treasurer are also elected by the legislature for a term of two years. The other state officers are appointed by the governor. The senate is composed of thirty-three members and the house of ninety-nine, and serves for two years. Biennial sessions are held, and, strange to say, the constitutional limitation is adhered to. The legislators, evidently, have not heard of the Georgia method of holding adjourned summer sessions, and the consequence is that Tennessee misses a good deal of genuine amusement.

Isham G. Harris's term as United States senator is drawing to a close, and it is likely that there will be a lively time in finding his successor. The senator, who dates from away back, and is a statesman of ability, is willing to trust himself for another term in the federal house of ambassadors. In this, however, he will be antagonized by the friends of ex-Governor Porter, recently assistant secretary of state. The ex-governor and the senator held opposite sides in the celebrated state debt campaign, and it is likely that in the contest to come some of the bitterness of that campaign will be revived. Ex-Governor Porter is strongly backed. The republicans, in view of a possible permanent split between the friends of Harris and Porter, are quietly casting about for a strong candidate of their own, so that he may profit by any possible accident. PEA J. Y.

CHATHAM'S DELEGATION TO DADE.

A Desperate Crowd of Convicts Sent Up From Savannah.

Mr. P. H. Connor, the superintendent of the Rising Fawn furnace in Dade county, notifies Colonel J. R. Towers, principal keeper of the penitentiary, that he has received the following quota of convicts from Chatham county:

Albert Gant, alias Morie, black, aged twenty-eight, five feet three and a half inches high, weighs 148 pounds, two years, for assault with intent to murder.

Cuttie Morgan, black, aged twenty-eight, five feet eight and a quarter inches high, weighs 130 pounds, five years, for horse stealing.

John Kernel, black, aged fifteen years, five feet one-half inch high, weighs 80 pounds, eight years, for burglary.

Sam Williams, dark brown, age twenty-four, five feet five and a half inches high, weighs 135 pounds, ten years, for attempt to murder.

Joe Johnson, yellow, twenty-two years old, five feet eleven and a quarter inches high, weighs 184 pounds, two years, for cattle stealing.

Abe Gant, black, nineteen years old, five feet seven and a half inches high, weighs 155 pounds, fifteen years, for burglary.

Edward George, yellow, aged twenty-four, five feet seven inches high, weight 145 pounds, six years, for burglary.

G. W. Ward, alias J. B. Warren, white, age thirty years, five feet ten inches high, weight 124 pounds, fifteen years, for burglary.

Mr. Connor adds: "I found a loaded pistol in Ward's sleeve on his arrival here. Jail officials should be more careful."

Colonel Towers sent the information to the sheriff of Chatham county.

At first it was thought in Savannah that, owing to the desperate character of these convicts, a double force of men ought to be detailed to guard the convicts. It was found that the regular guard was amply sufficient.

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER HOOK.

When He Will be Commissioned—His Residence in Atlanta.

Judge J. S. Hook, the newly appointed state school commissioner, will move his family to Atlanta on Monday or Tuesday next. He has rented No. 103 Wheat street for a residence.

Judge Hook will be sworn in and commissioned on Tuesday or Wednesday next, and will at once enter upon the discharge of his duties. The term for which he is elected, the unexpired term of Hon. G. J. Orr, ends on December 31st, 1888.

The press generally is speaking in terms of commendation of Judge Hook's appointment, although such able and experienced men as A. S. Morgan, of Warrenton; I. E. Shumate, of Dalton; Morgan Callaway, of Oxford; W. A. Wilson, of Americus; G. M. Patterson, of Smithville; Colonel J. O. Waddell, of Polk; W. T. Revill, of Meriwether; W. B. Seals, S. B. Spencer, W. W. Lumpkin, of Atlanta; M. V. Calvin, L. B. Evans, of Augusta; B. M. Zettler, of Macon, J. M. Brittain, of Conyers, and W. J. Northen, of Sparta, were mentioned in connection with the office.

Judge Hook will meet with a hearty reception by the people of the gate city, who honor him for his intellect and admire him for his integrity.

Southern Good Humor.

From the Baltimore American.

Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia used to be the best reviled man in that state. For many years, although he remained a staunch republican, no person has been treated with more consideration. He is a prominent citizen of Atlanta and foremost in all matters concerning the city's improvement. The recent message of President Cleveland has evoked from him some public statements as to the coming campaign, and THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION good-humoredly attempts to show that the ex-governor is mistaken.

* * * * * * * * *

No doubt, THE CONSTITUTION would prefer to let the tariff question alone and appeal to the people on sentimental grounds; but "words are things," and the message is a virtually made the democratic platform, which Mr. Mills, of Texas, will probably make more odious still to labor and industry all over the union.

Meanwhile, we congratulate THE CONSTITUTION and Governor Bullock on the pleasantly fraternal character of their agreement to disagree. It shows that political prejudice has about died out in the chief city of Georgia, however rampant it may be in the provinces.

Seeking Light.

Mr. J. J. Mauley, of Banksville, Banks county, Ga., is a searcher after facts, and in his investigating mood has addressed a note to Governor Gordon, as follows:

"Is there any practicable invention now in use besides the telegraph by which railroad trains may signal themselves ahead—that is, when a train leaves one station for another, the station ahead is notified of it instantaneously; and, if so, is it not accomplished by human intervention?"

Will some one give him the light desired?

ATLANTA AND SELMA.

An Enthusiastic Meeting Held Yesterday.

SPEECHES BY PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Mr. Graham, of Selma, Tells of His City's Advantages, and Colonels Adair and Hulbert Give Figures.

The Atlanta and Selma project booms.

In response to the call of Mayor Cooper, a goodly number of the citizens of Atlanta assembled in the basement of the courthouse last night. Among the prominent citizens out were Colonel G. W. Adair, Mr. A. D. Adair, Major Sidney Root, Dr. B. M. Woolley, Dr. G. G. Roy, member council; Hon. R. J. Lowry, president Atlanta chamber of commerce; Rev. I. T. Tichenor, Hon. J. Norcross, Colonel E. Hulbert and many others.

On motion of Mr. A. D. Adair Hon. R. J. Lowry was elected chairman and Mr. W. G. Whitby secretary.

Mr. J. Norcross introduced to the meeting Colonel H. C. Graham, editor of the Selma, Ala., Times.

HOW SELMA FEELS.

Mr. Graham said that the people of Selma were taking a deep interest in the Atlanta and Selma railroad, and were exceedingly anxious to see the connection made with Atlanta. "Many of you may have no idea what sort of a city Selma is," he said. "Selma, beyond all shadow of question, is destined to become one of the greatest cities in Alabama, and, by force of situation, in the south. She is so situated that she is compelled to take the lead. Selma is at the head of deep water navigation. She is the only city where steamboats can run from the gulf the entire year. Selma now has seven railroads and will soon have the eighth. She is supplied by 100 artesian wells, and is unsurpassed for manufacturing purposes. Thirty miles distant, in the Cahaba valley, lie inexhaustible quantities of coal, iron and marble, tapped by the Cahaba Valley railroad, now in process of construction from Selma to Bessemer. Selma has 16,000 inhabitants, 1,200 spindles in her cotton mills and a large number of manufacturing enterprises. The advantages to Atlanta by the completion of this road are: Opening up to her a new market for her manufactured goods; opening up to her a fine agricultural region, increasing her cotton receipts; opening up to her a deep water connection; shortening the route between New Orleans and New York.

The importance of water transportation cannot be over-estimated. Selma has six large steamers plying between that city and the gulf.

Selma is encouraged because Atlanta is interested in the line. If any city in the south is entitled to the distinction of being termed the model city of the south and of America that city is Atlanta. [Applause.] Without the advantages of other cities she has taken the front rank by her own energy and enterprise. With the completion of the Cahaba Valley railroad Selma is compelled to be an iron manufacturing city. She has all the advantages of Birmingham and a great many more. The people of Selma and along the line are alive on the subject.

Some one said that "Atlanta is not dead, but only sleeping." Well, if Atlanta is sleeping she is pretty lively. THE CONSTITUTION had 14,000 subscribers in Alabama, and if this road is completed we will make it 25,000. We are greatly encouraged by the strong support given to the movement by THE CONSTITUTION. [Applause.]

COLONEL G. W. ADAIR'S REMARKS.

In response to calls Colonel G. W. Adair said: "The importance of a connection with Selma was agitated thirty-five years ago. The importance of water connection has long been felt. The river is a menace to high tariff for freight."

Colonel Adair then referred to efforts to get water ways, and the failure to realize expectations by reason of apathy and non-action.

"The Atlanta and Hawkinsville railroad will soon be completed. The Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad will be under contract to grade by the fifteenth of March. The way to build a railroad is to put your money into it. Atlanta need never expect any especial favors from existing lines to Selma, because it is not to their advantage to give them. Atlanta cannot afford to rest on her high standing and her advantages. She must do something. The Atlanta and Hawkinsville railroad will benefit Atlanta $10 for every $1 put into it." [Applause.]

COLONEL E. HULBERT SPEAKS.

A general call was made for Colonel E. Hulbert, who, although somewhat indisposed, responded in a pointed effort. Colonel Hulbert said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: The charter of the Atlanta and Selma railway is a liberal one, containing all the privileges usually granted to railways by legislative bodies.

The distance from Atlanta to Selma by the proposed line is: Atlanta to the Alabama line, 60 miles, and thence to Selma, 120 miles, a total of 180 miles, or 50 miles shorter than the present rail connection, via West Point and Montgomery.

The counties on and contiguous to the line, in Georgia, are Fulton, Campbell, Douglas, Cowets, Carroll and Heard, six in all.

In Alabama, the counties of Randolph, Chambers, Clay, Tallapoosa, Coosa, Elmore, Chilton, Autauga and Dallas, nine in all, or a total of fifteen for the entire line.

From Atlanta to Selma, in a due southwesterly direction, is a belt of country 175 miles in length of an average width of 76 miles unoccupied by any railway.

The Atlanta and Selma will penetrate this belt centrally, giving it a local traffic of 38 miles on each side of the road.

We will now examine this section of country in reference to its population, the number of farms, their area, and the extent of forrest of timber lands. This examination will enable us to determine whether that section will furnish sufficient local traffic to warrant the construction of the proposed railway.

Referring to the United States census for 1880, we find that the population of the fifteen counties at that date was 254,185; number of farms, 27,789; acres improved lands, 1,298,040; acres unimproved land, 2,234,823; total acres in farms, 3,632,863, and 1,927,768 acres in forest or timber.

In 1880 the cash value of these 27,789 farms was $17,737,112.

We will now find the amount and value of the products of this region,—for upon these two points turns the question, whether to build, or not to build.

If it be found that the local traffic of the line will be lighter than the average of our dividend paying roads in Georgia, then we would be justified in refusing to invest our money in the construction of the road, but, if on examination, we find the local traffic to be equal to, or greater, than that of our best paying roads, then we should no longer hesitate, but at once make such subscriptions as will secure the construction of the road with the least possible delay.

Referring to the United States census for 1880, we find that the principal farm products were: 4,634,-256 bushels of corn, 802,884 bushels oats, 674,725 bushels wheat, 637,917 bushels potatoes, 1,844,942 pounds butter and 164,254 bales cotton. The total cash value of these farms products was $18,277,543.

Head live stock—all kinds, 444,345, and the cash value of the same, $1,571,616.

The assessed value of real and personal estate was $23,344,251, and the estimated true value, $72,750,000.

Today, 1887, the true value is largely over $100,000,000. In investigating the resources of a section in which it is proposed to construct a railway, the true plan is to make the investigation so complete, so exhaustive, as to convince even the doubting Thomases, (of which there is always some in all communities,) of the feasibility and profitableness of the proposed enterprise.

Let us pursue the argument exhaustively for the benefit of these doubters. Let us settle the question beyond all doubt—whether this unoccupied belt contains sufficient population and products to warrant the construction of the proposed road; whether the local and through traffic combined will be sufficient to maintain the road; or, in other words, whether its gross earnings will be sufficient to pay operating expenses—taxes and interest account—and a fair percentage to the stockholder.

To settle this question beyond all doubt we will first find the average assets per mile of road from which we are to obtain our local traffic.

Refering to the United States census for 1880, we find that the section under discussion contained an average population of 1,634 people per mile of road, an average of 154 farms per mile, an average of 7,211 acres of improved land per mile, an average of 12,971 acres of unimproved land per mile, and 10,709 acres of forest or timber per mile.

It may be remarked at this point that these vast forests of timber will furnish a large and profitable local traffic to the road as soon as completed.

The average cash value of farms at that date was $38,650 per mile of road.

Having found the population, and the area of farm and timber lands per mile of road, we will now find the average productions per mile, and their value per mile of road.

Please note this data closely, for it is upon these products that we must depend for the extent and value of the local traffic.

In 1880, the production of corn averaged 25,746 bushels per mile of road, oats 4,460 bushels per mile, wheat 3,548 bushels per mile, potatoes 3,543 bushels per mile, butter 10,249 pounds per mile, and cotton 912 bales per mile.

The total value of farm products was $18,277,520, or an average of $73,764 per mile of road. But this is not all of our assets. The average number of head of live stock, of all kinds, was 2,468 per mile, and their average value was $25,397 per mile of road.

Adding the value of live stock to that of other farm products, we have a total of $99,161 per mile as the average value of farm products per mile of road; and if this, we add the value of fruit, we have a grand total of over $100,000 per mile of road.

The argument is exhausted upon this point. The statistics establish the fact beyond all question, that the line will command a large and profitable local traffic.

It may be stated, that in a comparison with old established roads in Georgia, as well as those of a later date, that not one of them makes as good a showing, locally, as the proposed Atlanta and Selma.

We will now take up the question of the saving in distance between New Orleans and Washington, Baltimore, New York and other eastern points by the construction of the Atlanta and Selma; the Atlanta and Monroe on the northeast to Monroe, North Carolina, and the Selma and New Orleans southwest from Selma to New Oleans, and in connection therewith, the question of through traffic, both passenger and freight, as affecting the earnings of the Atlanta and Selma.

The saving in distance from Atlanta to Selma, by the Atlanta and Selma, over the present shortest rail route is 50 miles.

The saving in distance from Atlanta to New York, by the Atlanta and Monroe, over the present shortest rail route is 83 miles.

The saving in distance from Selma to New Orleans, by the Selma and New Orleans, (now under construction) over the present shortest line is 81 miles.

A total saving in distance of 214 miles over the present shortest line from New Orleans to New York.

This makes the shortest line that it is possible to obtain between New Orleans and New York, with Atlanta on that line.

A passenger train with a schedule of thirty miles per hour would effect a saving in time of seven (7) hours between New Orleans and New York, or for the round trip fourteen (14) hours.

A freight train moving at a speed of fifteen (15) miles per hour would effect a saving in time of fourteen (14) hours in a single trip, and for the round trip twenty-eight (28) hours.

This large saving in time is an unanswerable argument. This short line will command the bulk of the through passenger and freight traffic between New Orleans and New York. "Time is money."

Now let us consider the advantages to Atlanta from the construction of the Atlanta and Selma, and in the near future, of the two connecting links in this short line.

1. It will place Atlanta for all time, on the shortest all rail line between New Orleans and New York.

2. It will place Atlanta by a single line, in direct connection with the unoccupied belt under discussion, with its population today of at least 350,000 people, with their vast forests of long leaf pine and other timbers, their two hundred thousand bales cotton, and the commerce flowing therefrom, and will make Atlanta their nearest and best market in which to sell their products and buy their supplies.

3. It will open a large, new field to Atlanta jobbing houses over a single line of railway, whereas competing cities can only reach this trade over two or more roads.

4. It will open new markets to our manufacturers, with marked advantages over competitors from all directions.

5. It will give to our large retail houses, whose reputation for the extent and variety of their stocks and their low prices is well and favorably known, a large, new constituency, and largely increase their present trade.

6. The question is not what Atlanta can afford to subscribe to the road to secure all those advantages, but what will it cost her to be without it.

It is a grave question and should be carefully considered. Do not let us repeat our error of the Georgia Midland.

Our territory is being rapidly circumscribed. This means commercial death, and that, too, in the near future.

Our territory must be enlarged and our trade increased.

Our merchants and manufacturers must have a wider field of operations, one suited to their ambition and Atlanta's credit.

We must turn over a new leaf in Atlanta's history—or rather we must turn over a leaf in her former history—when we were united as one man.

MAJOR E. S. STARR'S TALK.

Major E. S. Starr, of Selma, is a star speaker. He thanked the people of Atlanta for the cordial reception given the representatives of Selma, the courtesy extended them and the interest manifested. He assisted in 1864 in the defense of Atlanta, and was wounded. His brother fell at the same time. He reviewed in an eloquent strain the advantages of Selma and the section traversed by the proposed line. Selma offers terminal facilities worth $50,000.

"We hope to make Selma the Atlanta of Alabama. If the United States ever offers a feast Atlanta will occuppy the head of the table and New Orleans the foot, while Selma, occupying the center, will be modestly ready to take her part of the turkey. [Applause.]

There is no reason why Atlanta should not have a population of 150,000 to 200,000. With the development of our natural resources how long will it be before the voice of our Gradys, Howells, Hemphills and Gordons will be heard in congress, or they will be called upon to fill the supreme bench, the vice-president and president's chair!" [Applause.]

MAJOR SIDNEY ROOT'S REMARKS.

Major Sidney Root indorsed all that had been said about Selma. There was no possible question but that Atlanta should take a deep interest in the line.

Mr. Jonathan Norcross stated that subscription lists would soon be circulated for signatures.

Mr. L. E. O'Keefe read letters from A. W. Jones, president of the Selma and New Orleans railroad; Messrs. W. W. Fitts, E. G. Kramer, and other citizens of Carrollton, and R. M. Nelson, president of the Commercial bank of Selma, all expressive of deep interest in the early completion of the line.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

Has Nothing to Do With It.

NEW YORK, December 15.—ATLANTA CONSTITUTION: Your Washington special of the 11th is entirely incorrect. Mr. J. H. Inman has never been either directly or indirecly connected with my road. W. B. THOMAS.

We call attention to the card of Mr. Clarence Angier, containing his very liberal offer to the resident policy-holders of the Continental Life insurance company, which company has just been examined by the commissioner of Connecticut and found greatly impaired.

WHEN GREEK MELTS GREEK

Atlanta Will See One of the Prettiest Wrestling Matches Ever Seen.

Greek George, the famous wrestler, who is wintering in Jacksonville, authorizes THE CONSTITUTION to issue a challenge in his behalf to John Muhler, to wrestle for $500 or $1,000 a side, the match to take place in Atlanta.

George is one of the best known wrestlers in the world. He has had many contests with Muhler, and the two men are very evenly matched. If they meet—and it will be Muhler's fault if they do not—a beautiful match may be looked for.

It is probable that a match will be made between the two men at once to wrestle either Græco-Roman or catch-as-catch-can.

If Mr. Muhler desires to accept this challenge, he will please call at the office of THE CONSTITUTION this afternoon.

The St. Luke's Bazaar.

The Bazaar yesterday afternoon and evening at the residence of Major Livingston Mims, on Peachtree street, was one of the most pleasant and successful affairs of the kind ever held in the city. The Bazaar was under the auspices of the ladies of St. Luke's cathedral. The Christmas presents exposed for sale were varied and beautiful, and the refreshments delightful. Mrs. Mims, assisted by several charming young ladies, entertained the many who called, and the great success of the affair bore ample testimony to the popularity and tact of the amiable hostess.

Luxurious Christmas Presents.

Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet perfume is a luxurious, yet inexpensive present which every lady will appreciate.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Endless variety at half price at The Place, 10 Marietta.

When you buy a Watch or anything in the Jewelry line, go to a reliable house. A. L. Delkin & Co., have been in Atlanta 25 years and warrant goods a represented. 93 Whitehall street.

A DESPERATE PLOT.

Four Prisoners Set the County Jail on Fire to Escape.

BURNING THROUGH THE CEILING

How It Was Done—The Jailers Discover the Fire—The Building Saved and the Prisoners Caught.

Last night between half-past 11 and 12 o'clock, five prisoners in the county jail made a desperate attempt to escape by setting fire to the building. This is the second time within the past two weeks that an effort has been made to burn down the jail.

This last attempt, however, was much bolder and more cunning than any ever before made, and it would have succeeded, doubtless, but for the prompt action of Assistant Jailers Osborn and Kimberry, and the ready and faithful assistance of several of the employes about the place.

One night, about a week ago, several negroes in one of the upper cells tried to make their escape by pulling away the plaster in the ceiling, and then burning a hole. The laths were burned, and an aperture made large enough for a man to squeeze his body through. Fortunately the prisoners were discovered before they had escaped. They were removed to another part of the jail.

Jailer Poole had workmen to repair the hole in the wall. They put in new laths and plastered it over. The work was only completed yesterday afternoon and the plastering is still wet. This was in cell No. 17.

In cell No. 5, immediately below No. 17, five negroes were confined. Alex Johnson, charged with burglary; Henry Holmes, charged with larceny; Henry Wilson, charged with arson; Jim Smith, charged with burglary, and John Taliaferro, charged with stealing a ride on a railway train. These were awaiting their trial, true bills having been found against them by the grand jury within the past two weeks. They are as bad a looking set of malefactors as tenant any prison, and they are unquestionably desperate, or they would not have attempted so bold an enterprise as trying to burn their way out of the jail.

Their plot was cunningly arranged and adroitly executed. It is not their fault that it proved a failure. They planned their escape some days ago and discussed among themselves all the details. John Talliaferro and Henry Wilson were the first ones who thought of the torch as a means of escape. They communicated their ideas to their comrades who immediately acquiesced in the plot. It was agreed that a quantity of kerosene oil should be concealed, and also a few quarts of water kept in readiness. Some matches were procured and a few pieces of cloth, which were soaked in the kerosene so as to be ready for use. These inflammable articles were hidden. About half past 11 o'clock last night the culprits began the execution of their desperate plot. One man held another on his shoulders while the lighted cloth was applied to the laths, the plaster having been previously removed. The pieces of oiled cloth were jammed into the interstices and the dry laths ignited readily and burned rapidly. In a very few minutes pieces of charred wood fell below and the men felt that a part of their scheme was already accomplished. One of the men, perched on the shoulders of two of his fellows, brushed away the burned laths and dashed water with his hands upon the fire. It sizzed and smoked for a moment and then went out. Pieces of wood were broken off and one of the firemen essayed to crawl through the opening. His task was not easy and the jutting pieces of laths, still hot, scraped and burned his face, neck and hands. Finally he was through. Then he called to his companions and they followed his example. Four of them succeeded in reaching the upper cell. One of the prisoners was left below. He was a boy, not more than nine years old, named Henry Holmes. He refused to attempt to escape. When Smith, Talliaferro, Johnson and Wilson gained the upper story, they addressed themselves to the task of making a hole through the upper ceiling, hoping by that means to reach the roof. They were getting along rapidly, when one of the prisoners in an adjoining cell smelt the smoke and began making a noise. The fire was burning vigorously when the officers below detected it. The smell had penetrated the lower floor and reached the nostrils of Jailers Kimberly and Osborn, who lost no time in beginning to investigate it. They hastened to cell No. 5, and there saw the whole thing. Hurrying up the stairs, Mr. Kimberly unlocked the cell door, and the prisoners were trying to crawl through the hole. He drew his revolver, and the men changed their tactics and made for the lower cell. They dropped through one after another.

About this time somebody gave the alarm in the street and the bell called out the department. In an incredibly short time Captain Joyner, with his chemical apparatus, was at the jail. There was considerable smoke and the laths were burning and the rafters had caught. In precisely two minutes the fire was extinguished. At this juncture two reporters of THE CONSTITUTION arrived. The ante-room of the jail was crowded with people and the excitement was great. It was found that very few of the inmates had been aroused. Some of the prisoners only a few cells off did not know anything about the fire, so there was nothing like a panic. The affair was well managed by the officers. A reporter went into the cell where the five negroes were huddled together.

He asked them what was their intention and they answered: "We wanted to escape and was going to burn out."

"Who was the one that set it on fire?" was asked, but no answer was made.

Then the boy Henry Holmes spoke up and said he would tell all about it.

"Shut your mouth, you little devil!" exclaimed John Talliaferro, who seemed to be one of the most hardened criminals of the lot.

"Speak out and tell us all about it," commanded Jailer Kimberly.

The boy then told how the negroes had plotted, and how they had set fire to the ceiling. He said that Talliaferro and Wilson were the ringleaders, and had done all the work.

"I don't care a d—n who knows it. I tried to get out of this d—n place. I am good for the rock pile anyhow, and maybe I'll go to the coal mines, but I don't give a d—n."

Wilson, who is in for arson, said: "Boss, you musn't think I sot fire to this building because I'm here for burning my house. I didn't do it, but I tried to escape when the others got out."

The others admitted that they had entered into the plot to escape, and that all had helped.

The boy was taken out and the others were put in chains and placed in another cell.

The damage done is comparatively light.

A Card From Two Policemen.

The publications in reference to Ed Brewer have done him a great injustice, and we write this to show the true facts. It is not true that Brewer was uproarious. It was not necessary for him to be tamed by the police. He made no resistance to arrest, and when told by us, who were the only officers present, he must go, he went without resistance. We were summoned by a woman on Bartow street to arrest him, and when we found him, although he had been drinking, he was standing quietly on the veranda. He was not put in the "Black Maria," and did not at any time fight the officers. If he was guilty of any disorder in the way of breaking doors, it was before we came. He made no effort to shoot or to use a weapon, and the pistol found in his pocket was an old one and was not loaded, and, we are informed, did not belong to Brewer. We are the only officers who had anything to do with his arrest.

JNO. C. JOYNER,
C. C. ENGLISH.

The most remarkable cures of scrofula on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it. Sold by all druggists.

Leyden—McAllister.

On Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of Mr. J. M. McAllister, on Highland avenue, Miss Lizzie McAllister was married to Dr. William H. Leyden, both of this city. Rev. W. F. Glenn officiated.

1,000 Watches at $1.50 to $300 at A. L. Delkin & Co.'s, 93 Whitehall street.

GOSSIP OF THE STREETS.

"Talking of booms," said a well-known young business man, "I'd like to get my money out of Chattanooga. There are several Atlanta men who are interested in some of those land companies. I know one by sad experience for I put some money in it. Our capital stock was about fifty thousand dollars and we paid it in. Then we invested our money in land, making the first payments. Our idea was that when the second payments become due our property would have advanced so that by selling a small portion we could make the payments on the rest. The payments are due; we have no money in our treasury and our land won't sell for what we paid for it."

***

The demand for a baseball club seems to be unanimous. If the subscriptions to stock are as unanimous the club will be assured.

***

The Westview Cemetery company is about to issue additional stock to the amount of $10,000 for the purpose of making elaborate improvements. A receiving vault will be erected and other additions will be made.

***

It has been generally rumored that Rev. Sam Small is about to sever his connection with the Methodist church with a view to joining the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. An investigation shows that the rumor has no foundation in fact. A year ago Mr. Small joined the North Georgia conference of the Methodist church, south, on trial. He has departed to other fields of work, and has resigned from the conference, but is still a local preacher of the church, residing at present in Washington city.

***

The chills of winter bring to Atlanta and other southen cities fakirs and fakirs. The town is full of them. For the past few days the traveling musicians have had the call, and the air has been disturbed by everything from the regulation grind organ with monkey accompaniment, to a full fledged German band.

***

The band is a good one, and makes good music; but that can't be said of the fiend with the bagpipes. Captain "Billy" Crim pulled him as a nuisance yesterday, and this fact establishes the captain's reputation as a musical critic. If there ever was a nuisance that fellow is one. He carries with him two drums, cymbals, a bagpipe, and numerous and sundry other instruments of torture, and when he lets them all go at once the unfortunate and unsophisticated listener can shut his eyes and easily imagine himself in the midst of a Wagnerian festival.

***

Mr. DeGives's date books do not show an open date at the opera house until the first of February and only one or two before March. The people may expect one continual treat, for the booking comprise the very best attractions on the road.

***

The Muhler wrestling match is still very generally talked about, and it is evident that great interest is felt in such exhibitions. It now looks as if Greek George, the famous wrestler, and Muhler would get together in this city at an early date, and if so a rousing welcome is assured.

***

The recent article in THE CONSTITUTION concerning the Kinnebrew-Ivy street school affair seems to have been misconstrued by some people. The article stated that the reporter was not able to find Mr. Kinnebrew. From this, some readers jumped to the conclusion that the professor had disappeared. The fact is, Mr. Kinnebrew was searching for the reporter at the same time that he was being searched for. The teacher came to THE CONSTITUTION office, and not finding any of the city staff, embodied his views in the card which subsequently appeared.

PERSONAL.

DR. C. C. GREENE has removed his office from No. 25½ Peachtree street to No. 43½ Whitehall sun wed fri

HARRY LYNAN, ticket broker, 30 Wall street, buys and sells railroad tickets. d8m

MR. E. C. BRUFFEY, of THE CONSTITUTION, returned last night from Harrisonburg, Va., where he went to attend the funeral of his father.

LAST night the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia train brought in a Pullman car with twenty young ladies returning home from school in Virginia, to spend the holidays. They were the guests for supper of the East Tennessee road, at Durand's, where an elegant repast was served.

The European hotel, which is an adjunct of Folsom's readingroom in Marietta street, is now in successful operation and is gaining in popularity every day. The hotel is excellently furnished and its equipments are in all respects first-class. It was recently started by Mr. Folsom in response to a general demand of traveling men. Heretofore Atlanta has lacked an hotel run on the European plan, and this venture is one which will prove a big success. The rooms are very conveniently situated, being in the same building with the restaurant. This enterprise has proved a success from the start, and Mr. Folsom will make it one of the institutions of Atlanta.

DIAMONDS. DIAMONDS.

Immense stock at half prices. Other houses do the blowing, but we do the selling. Don't fail to inspect the stock at The Place, 10 Marietta.

Christmas presents just received at A. L. Delkin & Co.'s, 93 Whitehall street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

To the Policy-Holders of the Accident Department of the Continental Life Insurance Co.: I learn with much regret that this company is greatly impaired, and will probably go into the hands of a receiver. I have written a very large ACCIDENT business in this company, and I desire that no one shall lose anything through their confidence in me, and I make the following offer: I will re-write the ACCIDENT Insurance for the unexpired time of the policies in the Continental FREE OF ANY EXPENSE to the insured, in the staunch and strong "STANDARD ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO." of Detroit, Michigan, (for which company I am now State Agent.) I prefer doing this, though the loss to me is serious, rather than have any of my friends, or the public, suffer through having trusted me with their insurance.

All policy-holders of the Continental will kindly bring their policies to my office, at once, and I will take them up, and issue new policies in the "Standard," which company I KNOW is strong and solvent. Cash capital $200,000.

I cannot undertake to go after the policies, as the business is so large, but all who bring the policies to my office will receive new and sound Accident Insurance.

Respectfully,
CLARENCE ANGIER,
15 N. Pryor street.

Are your eyes weak? Strengthen them with a pair of Delkin's Rock Crystal Eye-glasses.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

The members of the Central Baptist church hold an important meeting tonight.

Mr. Charles W. Davis and Miss Geneva Clay, of Edgewood, were married in Edgewood Wednesday night, Rev. W. J. Barton, pastor of the Beach Spring Baptist church, officiating.

Yesterday the remains of Mr. Robert M. Rosser were laid to rest in Oakland cemetery. The remains arrived the day before from Silver City, and the funeral was held yesterday at 2:30 p. m., at the residence of Mr. E. B. Rosser, 311 Whitehall street.

Today one of Atlanta's oldest residents will be buried in Oakland cemetery. This is Mrs. Catherine E. Valentino. Her death occurred on Wednesday morning, and the funeral will take place from the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, on Marietta street, today at 10 a. m.

A Douglas county man in Douglas superior court last week succeeded in obtaining a verdict in a writ of ejectment for three hundred feet of the right of way of the Georgia Pacific railroad. And now he does not know what to do with his elephant. The supreme court will likely decide the matter for him.

The Willing Workers, of the Hunter Street Christian church, will meet tonight at the residence of Rev. Thomas M. Harris, No. 52 Capitol avenue. All friends of the church or the society are cordially invited to attend. A small admission fee of only ten cents is asked and the proceeds of the meetings are devoted to church work. The meetings are very pleasant.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., New York

At Wholesale by Wyly & Greene, Atlanta, Georgia.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, December 16 and 17. | SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

"The Comedy Hit of the Season."—New Orleans Picayune.

The People's Favorite Comedian,

JOHN F. WARD,

In His Great Character,

"HIGGINS,"

In the Beautiful Domestic Comedy, Entitled

THE DOCTOR,

Supported by an Excellent Company.

Hear the New Topical Songs! See the Beautiful Costumes! Hear the Story of the Little White Rose!

N. B.—Bring your pulse with you.

PRICES: 25c, 50c and $1.00. Reserved Seats at MILLER'S.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, December 19 and 20. | SPECIAL TUESDAY Matinee at 2.

F. C. BANGS

SUPPORTED BY

MISS HELEN LEIGH

In Lawrence Barrett's Great Tragedy in Six Acts and Tableaux,

FRANCESCA DA RIMINI

With all the original Music, Costumes, Scenery and Effects.

Prices: $1, 50c. and 25c. Reserved seats at Miller's

WATCHES. WATCHES.

Largest and best stock in the city. Finest selections of holiday and presentation watches, with Howard, Elgin, Springfield, Waltham, B. W. Raymond and Wheeler movements. Recollect, you will save $25 to $50 on $100 in making your purchases at THE PLACE, 10 Marietta.

Queen & Crescent Route.

QUICKEST and MOST DIRECT LINE to

CINCINNATI AND THE NORTH.

Short Line to TEXAS via. Shreveport.

S. R. JOHNSTON, General Agent,
W. E. REYNOLDS, Traveling Passenger Agent
Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga

McKenzie & Riley,

29 WHITEHALL STREET,

Ladies, Misses, Gents' and Boy's

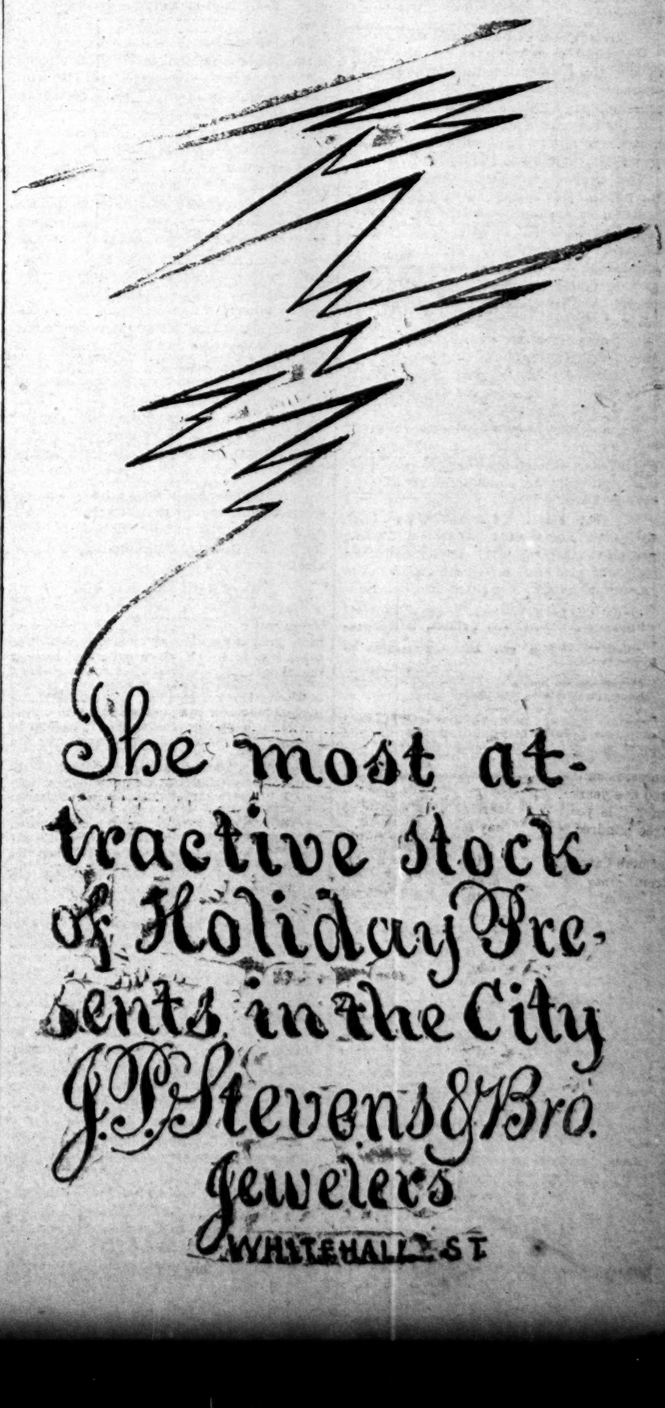
FINE SHOES.

At astonishingly Low Prices.

We handle ESTABLISHED and RELIABLE Brands only. Call to see us and be convinced.

dec7—d1m 5poverstev un thorsri sun tues

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ART GOODS, ETC.



She most attractive stock of Holiday Presents in the City

J. P. Stevens & Bro.

Jewelers

WHITEHALL ST

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R'Y.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 14—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......7 20 a m	*No. 12—for Rome, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis...1 05 p m
*No. 11—from New York, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis......3 20 p m	*No. 14—for Rome, Nashville, Cincinnati and Memphis......7 40 a m
*No. 13—from Cincinnati, and Nashville...6 45 p m	*No. 13—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......7 05 p m
*No. 16—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......10 10 p m	*No. 15—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......6 10 a m
*No. 15, from N. Y., Knoxville and Alabama points......6 00 am	*No. 16, for Knoxville and New York......10 20 p m
No. 12—From Hawkinsville and Macon...11 40 a m	No. 11—for Macon and Hawkinsville...5 00 p m

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From Sav'h*......7 15 a m	To Savannah*......6 50 a m
" Bar'sville†...8 15 a m	To Macon*......10 00 p m
" Bar'sville†...9 50 a m	To Hapeville†......12 01 p m
" Macon*......1 15 p m	To Macon*......2 30 p m
" Hapeville†...1 40 p m	To Barnesville†...3 00 p m
" Sav'h*......5 40 p m	To Barnesville†...5 00 p m
" Macon*......10 35 p m	To Savannah*......7 15 p m

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chat'ga*......9 50 p m	To Chattanooga*...7 50 a m
" Chat'ga*......6 30 a m	To Chattanooga*...1 40 p m
" Marietta......8 35 a m	To Rome......3 45 p m
" Rome......11 05 a m	To Marietta......4 40 p m
" Chat'ga*......1 46 p m	To Chattanooga*...5 50 p m
" Chat'ga*......6 48 p m	To Chattan'ga*...11 15 p m

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Montg'ry*...6 13 a m	To Montgomery*...1 15 p m
" West P't*...10 10 a m	To West Point*...4 55 p m
" Montg'ry*...1 57 p m	To Montgom'ry*...11 20 p m

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*...6 30 a m	To Augusta*......8 00 a m
" Covington*...7 55 a m	To Decatur......9 00 a m
" Decatur......10 15 a m	To Clarkston......12 10 p m
" Augusta*...1 00 p m	To Augusta*......2 45 p m
" Clarkston...2 20 p m	To Covington......6 15 p m
" Augusta*...5 45 p m	To Augusta*......9 00 p m
" Decatur......4 55 p m	To Decatur......4 00 p m

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad.)

From Lula......8 25 am	*To Charlotte......7 40 pm
*From Charlotte..12 20 pm	To Lula......4 30 pm
*From Charlotte...9 40 pm	*To Charlotte......6 00 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*From Starkville..6 15 a m	To Birming'm*...1 25 pm
From Tallapoosa..8 50 a m	To Tallapoosa......5 00 pm
*From Birm'g'm..5 45 p m	*To Starkville......10 00 pm

*Daily—†Daily except Sunday—‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

BROKERS AND BANKERS.

CAPITAL CITY BANK,

OF ATLANTA, GA.,

COR. WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS

Capital and Undivided Profits, $452,000.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

—) TRANSACTED (—

Collections made direct on all points in the United States and remitted for promptly. Particular attention paid to the business of correspondents. The business of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers is respectfully solicited. Special feature made of the Savings' Department. Interest paid on time deposits.

oct15 tf

JOSEPH A. HALL,

30 SOUTH BROAD ST.,

STOCKS AND BONDS

ov12—tf ..

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

Of Atlanta, Ga.

—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.—

Capital and Undivided Profits,

$375,000.

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.

Four per cent per annum if left six months.

4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

BROKER AND DEALER IN

BONDS AND STOCKS

Will collect dividends and interest free of any charge for personal services.

WANTED,

100 Shares Tallapoosa Land, Mining & M'f'g Co Stock
100 Shares Capital City Land and Imp. Co. Stock.
50 Shares Atlanta Banking Co.
THE TOLLESON COMMISSION CO.

OFFICE OF THE

Americus, Preston & Lumpkin R. R. Co

AMERICUS, GA., December 13, 1887.

COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY falling due January 1st, will be paid at maturity at the National Park bank, New York, at this office, or at the office of W. H. Patterson, 24 South Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

dec13-30d 1incol S. H. HAWKINS, President.

NORTH SIDE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 7 Pryor Street.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, ACcounts of manufactories, country merchants and farmers received. Accommodations extended as far as consistent to sound banking. We draw drafts payable in all parts of Europe, pay interest on special deposits and make collections on all parts of the United State and Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

dec11 dly.

W. H. PATTERSON,

Bond and Stock Broker,

24 SOUTH PRYOR STREET.

FOR SALE.

Capital City Land and Improvement Stock.
Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Americus, Preston and Lumpkin railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
State of Georgia Bonds.
City of Atlanta Bonds.
Central Railroad Debentures.
Other securities bought and sold.

JAMES' BANK. CAPITAL $100,000. ALLOWS interest payable on demand from 4 to 6 per cent per annum. Loans money, buys and sell exchange. New customers solicited. John H. & A. L. James. 3mos

DIVIDEND.

CENTRAL R. R. & BANKING CO. OF GA.,
SAVANNAH, GA., December 7, 1887.

A dividend of Four Dollars per share from the earnings of the company and its dependencies has been declared, payable on and after the 21st inst., to the Stockholders of record this day.

The Transfer Books of the company will be closed from TODAY until January 3d, except on December 21st and 22d, when they will be open.

T. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier.

Meeting of Stockholders.

CENTRAL R. R. & BANKING CO. OF GA.,
SAVANNAH, GA., December 7, 1887.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will take place at the Banking House in Savannah, on THURSDAY, December 22d, at 10 o'clock a. m. Stockholders and their families will be passed free over the company's road to the meeting, from the 19th to the 22d inclusive, and will be passed free returning from the 22d to the 24th inclusive, on presentation of their stock certificate to the conductors.

T. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier.

Election for Directors.

CENTRAL R. R. & BANKING CO. OF GA.,
SAVANNAH, GA., December 1, 1887.

An election for Thirteen Directors to manage the affairs of this company for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House in Savannah, MONDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1888, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. Stockholders and their families will be passed free over the company's road to attend the election from the 31st of December to the 2d of January inclusive, and be passed free returning from the 2d to the 5th of January inclusive, on presentation of their stock certificate to the conductors.

dec 11 d1w T. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 15, 1887.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.	R. R. BONDS.	Bid	Asked.
New Ga., 4½, 20 year	106	107½	Ga. 6s, 1922	114	—
Ga. 6s, 1889	102	103	Cent. 7s, 1893	108	—
Ga. 7s, gold	105	—	C., C. & A. 1st	109	—
Ga. 7s, 1896	118	—	A. & C. 1st	113	—
S. C. Brown	105	—	A. & C. Inc	101	—
Savannah 5s	103	105	W. of A. 1st	102	103
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	125	—	do. 2d	105	107
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	110	112	Ga. Pac. 1st	107	109
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	120½	—	Ga. Pac. 2d	45	—
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	115	—	Am'cus, Prest. & L'mkn 1st 7s	107½	110
Atl'ta 6s, L D	110	—	M. & N. G. 1st	100	—
Atl'ta 6s, S. D	100	105	Ga. Mid. & Glf 1st 6s, 1926	92	94
Atlanta 5s	105½	107			
Atlanta 4½s	102	103			
Augusta 7s	113	—			
Macon 6s	112	114			
Columbus 5s	98	—			

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.	RAILROAD STOCKS.	Bid	Asked.
Atlanta Nat'l	200	—	Georgia	195	—
Merch'ts B'k	140	—	At. & Char	80	—
B'k State Ga	140	—	Southwest'n	125	—
Gate City Nat	140	—	S. Carolina	5	10
RAILROAD BONDS.			Central	120	—
Ga. 6s, 1897	107	—	Central deb	100	102
Ga 6s., 1910	111	—	Aug. & Sav	125	130
			A. & W. Pt	109	111
			do. deb	102	104
			C., C. & A	25	35

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, December 15.—The stock market today was the dullest for many weeks, and prices sagged nearly all day, though final changes in but few cases amount to more than small fractions. Fluctuations were confined to the narrowest limits, while there was no pressure to sell. There were only two stocks in which the extreme fluctuation exceeded 1 per cent—Union Pacific and New England, and while the latter developed a sudden weakness the former was specially strong until the afternoon, when it gave way with the remainder. Manhattan was again notably strong, and after opening down advanced 2 per cent. Movements in the remainder, except for Fort Worth and Denver, which was strong, and Canadian Pacific, which was weak, call for no comment. The opening was somewhat irregular, but generally firm, at advances extending to ⅜ per cent. There was a momentary heaviness in the early trading. A rally followed soon, however, and fractional advances were established. The list became very dull and the slight gains were in most cases lost before the end of the first hour after which prices slowly sagged off. There was no change whatever in the market and it closed very dull at about the lowest prices reached. Transactions amounted to 178,000 shares. Closing prices show irregular changes but declines are in the majority, though Canadian Pacific, with 1⅜ per cent, was the only important loss, while Manhattan rose 1¼ and Fort Worth and Denver 1 per cent.

Exchange dull but firm at 482@4.86. Money easy at 4@6, closing offered at 3. Subtreasury balances: Coin 131,345,000; currency, $10,009,000. Governments dull but strong: 4s 126⅛; 4½s 107½. State bonds entirely neglected.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	108	N. O. Pac. 1st	75¾
do. Class B 5s	108	N. Y. Central	107⅞
Ga. 7s mortgage	104	Norfolk & W'n pre	40⅞
N. C. 6s	118½	Northern Pacific	21⅞
do. 4s	94	do. preferred	45⅛
S. C. con. Bsown	107	Pacific Mail	34⅞
Tenn. settlement 6s	71	Reading	65⅛
Virginia 6s	48	Rich. & Alleghany	5
Virginia consols	48	Richmond & Dan	—
Chesap'ke & Ohio	4½	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	22⅞
Chicago & N. W	105⅜	Rock Island	111
do. preferred	138½	St. Paul	78¾
Del. & Lack	126½	do. preferred	110
Erie	28	Texas Pacific	24⅛
East Tenn., new	10	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26⅞
Lake Shore	94⅝	Union Pacific	55½
L. & N	60¾	N. J. Central	74
Memphis & Char	46	Missouri Pacific	89
Mobile & Ohio	9	Western Union	77
N. & C	77	Cotton oil trust cert	29

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. ‡Offered. ¶Ex-rights.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 15, 1887.

Net receipts for 5 days 166,321 bales, against 214,679 bales last year; exports 136,771 bales; last year 181,910 bales; stock 954,602 bales; last year 1,009,728 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
December	10.57@	10.52@10.53
January	10.63@10.64	10.57@10.58
February	10.74@	10.67@10.68
March	10.83@	10.77@10.78
April	10.91@	10.86@
May	10.99@	10.93@10.94
June	11.07@	11.01@11.02
July	11.11@	11.06@11.07
August	11.15@	11.09@11.10

Closed steady; sales 126,800 bales.

Local—Cotton firm; middling 9⅝c.

The following is our table of receipts and shipments for today:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	77
Air-line Railroad	24
Georgia Railroad	64
Central Railroad	29
Western and Atlantic Railroad	57
West Point Railroad	125
East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad	164
Georgia Pacific Railroad	6
Total	546
Receipts previously	86,532
Total	87,078
Stock September 1	81
Grand total	87,159

SHIPMENTS.

Shipped today	550
Shipped previously	64,481
Taken by local spinners	1,380
Total	66,411
Stock on hand	20,748

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	546
Same time last year	1,432
Showing a decrease of	886
Receipts for the week	3,241
Same week last year	6,113
Showing an increase of	2,972
Receipts since September 1	87,078
Same time last year	104,360
Showing a decrease of	17,282

NEW YORK, December 15—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: The market has been slow and dragging pretty much all day. Occasional indications of an attempt to neutralize the declining tendency might be noted, but it carried little influence, and with the supply constantly overlapping the demand, the cost went off steadily Liverpool was disappointing; there could be found predictions of a coming addition to the volume of receipts, and, with actual cotton tending in this direction in a more liberal manner, the bulls were feeling pretty tired. There was a decline of 5@7 points with no recovery, but the final tone was steady.

NEW YORK, December 15—[Special.]—From Hubbard, Price & Co., through John S. Ernest: The strength of Liverpool opened our market today at the prices of yesterday's close, but when on the first call the weakness caused by the extensive holding of long cotton was apparent, and the sustaining power of the bull party was excited to the utmost to prevent a decline. During the day liquidation proceeded, and the absorption of this cotton by the few immediate bulls adds to their already large purchases. A decline, however, could not be prevented; the heavy receipts, the weaker tone of Liverpool and the continued selling forced prices seven points below those of yesterday as the day proceeded. The close is steady, but with a disposition in favor of lower prices. Our Liverpool cables express an unfavorable opinion of that market, and think it a good time to sell unless the continental markets greatly improve. Our loss during the day will increase that confidence, which the recent speculative advance there has not specially lessened. Although the general tone of our market points to lower prices. The vigor of the bull party in facing the decline should not be ignored, and the expectations may disappointed in consequence of manipulations. Should this be abandoned or prove unsuccessful, prices will probably recede, as there appears a growing disposition to realize profits on the long side. Port receipts will have a powerful influence in shaping quotations, and their course is yet conjectural.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 15—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, good business at hardening prices; middling uplands 5⅝; middling Orleans 5 11-16½; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 10,000; American 9,700; uplands low middling clause December delivery 5 41-64; December and January delivery 5 40-64, 5 41-64; January and February delivery 5 41-64; February and March delivery 5 44-64, 5 44-64; March and April delivery 5 45-64; April and May delivery 5 46-64, 5 47-64; May and June delivery 5 49-64; June and July delivery 5 51-64, 5 52-64; July and August delivery 5 53-64; futures opened quiet.

LIVERPOOL, December 15—2:00 p. m.—Middling uplands 5⅝; middling Orleans 5 11-16; sales of American 10,100 bales; uplands low middling clause December delivery 5 40-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 40-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 41-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 42-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 44-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 46-64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 48-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 50-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5 52-64, buyers; futures quiet.

LIVERPOOL, December 15—4:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause December delivery 5 40-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 40-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 40-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 42-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 44-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 46-64, sellers; May and June delivery 5 48-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 50-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5 52-64, sellers; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, December 15—Cotton dull; sales 123 bales; middling uplands 10 9-16; middling Orleans 10 11-16; net receipts 1,566; gross 4,361; consolidated net receipts 30,307; exports to Great Britain 22,548; to continent 4,300; stock —.

GALVESTON, December 15—Cotton firm; middling 9 13-16; net receipts 3,235 bales; gross 3,235; sales 1,371; stock 113,983.

NORFOLK, December 15—Cotton steady; middling 10; net receipts 3,092 bales; gross 3,092; stock 52,995; sales 2,528; exports coastwise 1,158.

BALTIMORE, December 15—Cotton nominal; middling 10⅝; net receipts 1,718 bales; gross 1,770; sales none; stock 11,457; sales to spinners 200; exports to Great Britain 3,157.

BOSTON, December 15—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝; net receipts 767 bales; gross 2,541; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 1,616.

WILMINGTON, December 15—Cotton firm; middling 9 15-16; net receipts 804 bales; gross 804; sales none; stock 18,804; exports to Great Britain 4,977.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝; net receipts 268 bales; gross 794; sales none; stock 15,104; exports to Great Britain 1,663.

SAVANNAH, December 15—Cotton steady; middling 9⅝; net receipts 7,750 bales; gross 7,750; sales 2,250; stock 146,628; exports to continent 3,800; coastwise 6,378.

NEW ORLEANS, December 15—Cotton firm; middling 9 15-16; net receipts 6,425 bales; gross 6,760; sales 7,000; stock 354,824; exports to Great Britain 4,324; to continent 600.

MOBILE, December 15—Cotton firm; middling 9¾; net receipts 881 bales; gross 989; sales 1,500; stock 36,737; exports coastwise 437.

MEMPHIS, December 15—Cotton firm; middling 9 11-16; net receipts 4,671 bales; shipments 2,049; sales 6,700; stock 183,326.

AUGUSTA, December 15—Cotton steady; middling 9¾; net receipts 1,965 bales; shipments —; sales 1,174.

CHARLESTON, December 15—Cotton firm; middling 9 15-16; net receipts 2,268 bales; gross 2,268; sales 500; stock 48,513; exports coastwise 1,796.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, December 15—The provision market was the only one which displayed life at the opening of the board of trade today. Continued light receipts of hogs caused May pork, which closed yesterday at $15.25, to open at $15.30, and in the first flurry it run up to $15.37½, but shortly after it went back to $15.15. Then, under purely local deals, it rose to $15.27½ before the call board convened. Toward the close of the morning session some heavy local operators began bulling lard, and in sympathy pork went up to $15.52½. The upward movement was also considered as being due to covering done by shorts.

Wheat, corn and oats were very dull, and fluctuated within limits of ½c.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
January	75⅝	75¾	75⅝
February	76	76⅛	76
May	83	83¼	83
CORN—			
December	47¾	48⅛	48⅛
January	48	48⅜	48⅜
May	53⅜	53¾	53⅝
OATS—			
January	30¼	30¼	30¼
May	33⅜	33½	33⅜
PORK—			
January	14 70	15 00	15 00
May	15 30	15 60	15 60
LARD—			
January	7 52½	7 65	6 65
February	7 60	7 75	7 75
May	7 90	8 05	8 05
SHORT RIBS—			
January	7 50	8 65	7 65
February	7 65	7 75	7 75
May	7 90	8 05	8 05

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 15, 1887.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, December 15—Flour—Best patent $5.50 extra fancy $5.00; fancy $4.50; extra family $4.25 @$4.05; choice family $4.00; family $3.50@$3.75; extra $3.50. Wheat — New Tennessee 95@97c; new Georgia 85. Bran—Large sacks $1.15; small 1.15. Corn Meal — Plain 68c; bolted 68c. Pea Meal — $1.00@ $1.10. Grits—$4.15. Corn—Choice white 67c; No. 2 white Tennessee 66c; No. 2 mixed 65c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 45@47c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.10; small bales $1.10; No. 1 large bales $1.10 small bales $1.10; clover 95c; wheat straw baled 80c. Peas—Stock —.

NEW YORK, December 15—Flour, southern unchanged; common to fair extra $3.25@$4.00; good to choice $4.10@$5.00. Wheat, options ruled easier, declined ¼@½c early, closing steady with a recovery of ⅛@¼c; spot dull and a shade lower; No. 2 red December 88⅞; January 88⅝@89⅛; May 92⅞@93 7-16. Corn, options opened weak and dull, closing ⅛@¼c better, spot steady but very quiet; No. 2 January 60¾ @61; February 61⅛@61⅜; May 61⅝@62. Oats ⅛@¼c lower and dull; mixed western 36@38; No. 2 December 36⅞@37⅛; May 38⅞@39⅛. Hops in light demand; state 4@18; California 7@18.

BALTIMORE, December 15—Flour steady and quiet; Howard street and western superfine $2.37@$2.75; extra $3.00@$3.60; family $3.95@$4.35; city mills superfine $2.37@$2.60; extra $3.00@$3.62; Rio brands $4.50@$4.75. Wheat, southern firmer and in active demand; western lower, closing dull; southern red 88@92; amber 90@93; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot 83 bid. Corn, southern easier and quiet; white 53@55; yellow 53@55.

ST. LOUIS, December 15—Flour quiet. Wheat, No. 2 red fall cash 79⅞@81; December 79⅝@80; May 83¾@84⅜. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed cash 46¼@46⅞; May 48⅝@48¾. Oats higher; No. 2 mixed cash 30½ @31; May 32⅝.

CHICAGO, December 15—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; winter wheat $3.90@$4.35; spring wheat $3.40@4.25; spring patent $3.50@$4.80. No. 2 spring wheat —; No. 3 do. —; No. 2 red 77½. No. 2 corn 47⅝. No. 2 oats 30@30¼.

CINCINNATI, December 15—Flour dull; family $3.35@$3.55; fancy $3.75@$3.85. Wheat dull; No. 2 red 85. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 53@53½. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 34.

LOUISVILLE, December 15—Grain irregular. Wheat, No. 2 red 85; longberry 86. Corn, No. 2 mixed 55; do. white 57. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 34; No. 2 white 34½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, December 15—Coffee—Firm; in good demand. We quote: Choice 23½c; prime 22½c; good 21½c; fair 20½c; low grade 19c. Sugar—Cut loaf 8c; powdered 8c; standard granulated 7⅞c; standard A 7½c; extra C 7c; yellow extra C 6½c. Syrups —New Orleans choice 50@55c; prime 3@35c; common 20@25c. Teas—Black 35@60c; green 35@60c. Nutmegs 75c; Cloves 35c. Allspice 12½c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. Ginger 10c. Mace 60c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 7½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel — No. 3 bbls $15.00; ½ bbls $6.75; kits 80c. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ₱ 100 cakes. Candles — Full weight 11c. Matches — Round wood ₱ gross $1.15; ₱ 200 $2.50; ₱ 3.50; ₱ 400 $4.50. Soda—in kegs 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rhoice 6½c; prime 6c; fair 5½c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese —Cream 14c; factory 13c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 15—Coffee easier; Rio cargoes common to prime 1⅝@19½. Sugar quiet; Louisiana open kettle choice 4¾; prime to strictly prime 4½@4 7-16; good fair to fully fair 4 3-16@4 5-16; good common 35-16@4; common 3¾@3⅞; centrifugals, plantation granulated 6 9-16; choice white 5 15-16@6; off white 6⅛@6⅝; choice yellow clarified 5 9-16; prime do. 5 7-16; off do. 5⅜@5 7-16; seconds 5@5⅞. Molasses dull; open kettle fancy 48; choice 39; strictly prime 35@37; good prime 32@33; common 25; good fair 27 @29; fair 25@26; good common 22@24; centrifugals, strictly prime 22@24; good prime 21@23; prime 19@20; fair to good fair 16@1; common to good common 18@21. Louisiana syrup 25@28. Rice in fair demand; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4⅛@5½.

NEW YORK, December 15—Coffee fair Rio firm at 18½; options 15@25 points lower and fairly active; No. 7 Rio December 16.45@16.50; January 16.00@ 16.25; May 15.50@15.80. Sugar firm but quiet; fair to good refining 5½; refined quiet; C 5⅛@5¼; extra C 5 5-16@5½; white extra C 5⅝@5 7-16; yellow 4⅞@5; off A 5⅞@6; mould A 6⅛; standard A 6.44; confectioners A 6.69; cut loaf and crushed 7½@7⅝; powdered 6⅞ @7; granulated 6.81; cubes 6⅞. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, new crop, 36@48; extra heavy black strap 11. Rice steady and quiet; domestic 4⅛@5⅜.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, December 15—Provisions firm. Pork, new $14.75. Lard 7.25. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 5.37½; long clear 7.55@7.67½; clear ribs 7.67½@7.75; short clear 7.75@7.87½. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.50; long clear and short ribs 8.50; short clear 8.67½; hams 10½@12.

NEW YORK, December 15—Pork quiet and steady; old mess $14.50@$14.75; new $15.25@$15.50. Middles nominal. Lard 9@11 points higher but very quiet; western steam spot 7.85; December 7.77; January 7.74 @7.78; May 8.05@8.24; city steam 7.00; refined to continent 6.95.

LOUISVILLE, December 15—Provisions firm. Bacon, clear rib sides 8½; clear sides 9; shoulders 6½. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 7⅞; clear sides 8⅛; partly cured shoulders 6.00. Mess pork $15.50. Hams, sugar-cured 11½@12. Lard, prime leaf 9.

CHICAGO, December 15—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $14.50@$14.75. Lard 7.55. Short ribs loose 7.50@7.55. Dry salted shoulders boxed 5.80 @5.90; short clear sides boxed 7.90@7.95.

ATLANTA, December 15—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 8¼c. Sugar-cured hams 12½@14½c. Lard — Pure leaf, tierces 8¼c; refined 7½c.

CINCINNATI, December 15—Pork firm at $14.75@ $15.00. Lard strong at 7.45@7.50. Bulk meats quiet; short ribs 7⅞. Bacon quiet; short ribs 8; short clear 9.

Naval Stores.

SAVANNAH, December 15—Turpentine firm at 35½; sales — barrels; rosin steady at 92½; sales — barrels.

WILMINGTON, December 15—Turpentine firm at 34½; rosin firm; strained 82½; good strained 87½; tar firm at $1.10; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.05; yellow dip $2.00; virgin $2.00.

CHARLESTON, December 15—Turpentine 35 asked; rosin firm; good strained 90.

NEW YORK, December 15—Rosin quiet at $1.05@ $1.10; turpentine firm at 38 asked.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, December 15—Apples—$3.50@$4.25 ₱ bbl. Lemons—$3.50@$4.00. Oranges—$3.25@$3.50. Coconuts—7c. Pineapples—$2.00 ₱ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.75@$2.00; grapes 7½@12½c ₱ lb. Figs — 13@18c. Raisins — New London $3.25; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Leghorn citron—27c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@ 14c. Brazil—10@11c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—13c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 6@8c; sundried peaches 6@8c; sundried peaches pealed 12c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, December 15—Market steady. Horseshoes $4.25@$4.50; mule shoes $5.25@$5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames $3.50. Trace-chains 32@70c. Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Well-buckets $3.50@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2½c rate. Cast-steel 10@ 12c. Nails, iron, $2.50; steel $2.60. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ₱ lb 6@5½c. Powder, rifle $5.00; blasting $2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot $1.60.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, December 15—Eggs—22½c. Butter—Gilt edge 25@27c; choice Tennessee 20@22½c; othes grades 10@15. Poultry—Hens 2 @22½; young chickens large 12½@15. Irish Potatoes—$2.50@8.00. Sweet Potatoes—50@60c. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10c. Onions—$3.50@$3.75. Cabbage—1½ @2c.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, December 15—Horses—Plug $65@90; good drive $150@$200; drivers $125@$140; fine $250@ $300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$125; 15 to 15½ hands $135@$160.

CINCINNATI, December 15—Hogs easy; common and light $4.00@$5.20; packing and butchers $5.20@$5.55.

Whisky.

CINCINNATI, December 15—Whisky steady at $1.05.

ST. LOUIS, December 15—Whisky steady at $1.05.

CHICAGO, December 15—Whisky $1.10.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, December 15—Bagging 1½ lbs 6⅞c; 1⅜ lbs 6⅞c; $1.2lbs 7⅛; 1⅛ lbs 7⅜c; 2 lbs 7⅞c; ¼ lbs 8⅝c. Ties 1⅗.

OUR AGENT,

GEO. V. HOLLAHAN

Is now in the South. If you are building and will send us your address, we will have him call on you with a full line of Designs.

References: { W. P. Inman, Atlanta, Ga. / Edward Buford, Nashville, Tenn.

dec2—eod&wky

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between W. S. Williams, Nicholas Williams and G. S. Williams, under the firm name and style of Williams Bros. & Co., wholesale grocers and commission merchants, 17 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. S. Williams buying the interests of Nicholas Williams and G. S. Williams, who retire from said firm of Williams Bros. & Co. W. S. Williams will continue the business in his own name and on his own account, and he assumes all the liabilities of the late firm of Williams Bros. & Co., and is the only person authorized to collect the debts due the said late firm.

W. S. WILLIAMS,
NICHOLAS WILLIAMS,
G. S. WILLIAMS.

dec16 fri2t

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

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Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa,* from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

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Our entire stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods must be closed out to make room for the rapidly increasing demands of our

Merchant Tailoring Business.

Bargains in first-class goods can be secured.

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Dealers in the city. Send your orders for Yellow Pine, rough or dressed, Poplar and Oak, Sash, Doors and Blinds, etc., to

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Atlanta Female Institute

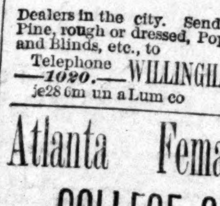
COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

THE CLASS FOR MUSICAL THEORY, THOROugh-bass, Counterpoint, etc., opened on

Saturday, November 19.

1:30 o'clock. $2.50 per term of ten weeks. Open to all. Participants ought to join WITHOUT DELAY; as late comers might need preparatory private lessons. CONSTANTIN STERNBERG.

sun wed fri



This belt or regenerator is Made Expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. A continuous stream of Electricity permeating throu'h the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric feats advertised to cure all ills; it is for the one specific purpose. For full information address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

tue thu sat

PROPOSALS FOR STONE WORK

OFFICE OF THOS. C. VEALE, Architect,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Tuesday, December 20th, noon, for the stone masonry of North Athens Hotel for the ATHENS MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Athens, Tenn. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Plans, specifications and information at this office.

THOS. C. VEALE,
Architect and Civil Engineer.

dec15-d6t

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE Trustees of Decatur (Ga.) Academy will hold an election for Principal for said academy, on Tuesday, December 20th. Applications for the position, may be addressed to the undersigned at Atlanta, Ga.

MILTON A. CANDLER,
President Board of Trustees.

thurs, fri, sat, sun.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

OPIUM HABIT CURED IN FIFTEEN DAYS. NO CURE NO PAY.

All I ask is a trial, and a PERMANENT CURE IS GUARANTEED. Address J. A. NELMS, M. D., P. O. Box 62 or No. 22 Wheat St., Atlanta, Ga. tf

EAST TENNESSEE, VA. & GA. RAILR'AD

(GEORGIA DIVISION,)

SOUTHBOUND.

Time Card in Effect November 27, 1887.

		No. 15	No. 13.
Leave Atlanta	5 00 p m	6 10 a m	7 05 p m
Arrive Macon	8 60 p m	9 30 a m	10 15 p m
Leave Macon		9 35 a m	10 20 p m
Arrive Jesup		3 15 p m	3 20 p m
Leave Jesup		3 20 p m	3 13 a m
Arrive Waycross		4 40 p m	4 20 a m
Arrive Callahan		6 50 p m	6 30 a m
Arrive Jacksonville		7 45 p m	7 25 a m
Leave Waycross		7 20 p m	6 05 a m
Arrive Thomasville		10 55 p m	10 24 a m
Leave Jesup		3 35 p m	3 30 a m
Arrive Brunswick		5 35 p m	6 00 a m
Leave Jesup		6 16 p m	3 15 a m
Arrive Savannah		7 58 p m	6 10 a m
Arrive Charleston		1 15 a m	12 56 p m

NORTHWARD.

Leave Atlanta	10 20 p m	7 35 a m	1 05 p m
Arrive Rome	1 16 a m	10 40 a m	4 10 p m
Leave Rome	1 21 a m	10 45 a m	4 15 p m
Arrive Dalton	5 24 a m	12 00 a m	5 30 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	4 50 a m	1 35 p m	7 00 p m

To Knoxville, Warm Springs, Asheville and the East, via Kennesaw Route.

	No. 16	No. 12	
Leave Atlanta	10 20 p m	1 05 p m	
Arrive Austell	1 03 p m	1 50 p m	
Leave Rockmrt	12 27 a m	3 15 p m	
Arrive Rome	1 16 a m	4 10 p m	
Arrive Dalton	2 54 a m	5 30 p m	
Arrive Chattanooga	4 50 a m	7 00 p m	
Leave Chattanooga	9 30 a m	10 00 p m	
Arrive Cleveland	10 30 a m	11 25 p m	
Arrive Knoxville	1 50 p m	2 00 a m	
Leave Knoxville	2 10 p m	2 10 a m	6 30 p m
Arrive Morristown	3 38 p m	3 30 a m	7 50 p m
Leave Morristown	3 50 p m	7 45 a m	7 45 a m
Arrive Unika	5 35 p m	9 20 a m	9 20 a m
Arrive Hot Spring	7 00 p m	11 15 a m	11 15 a m
Arrive Asheville	9 80 p m	1 10 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Bristol	7 00 p m	5 45 a m	
Arrive Roanoke	2 35 a m	12 15 p m	
Arrive Lynchburg	3 45 a m	2 30 p m	
Arrive Charlot'vile	6 00 a m	5 00 p m	
Arrive Washington	10 45 a m	9 40 p m	
Arrive Baltimore	12 46 n'n	10 20 p m	
Arrive Philad'lphia	3 10 p m	6 00 a m	
Arrive New York	5 50 p m	3 20 a m	

No. 13 carries Pullman or Mann sleeping car Atlanta to Jacksonville, Leighton sleeping cars Atanta to Brunswick.

No. 16 carries Pullman or Mann sleeping car to Cincinnati.

No. 12 carries Pullman or Mann sleeping car Chattanooga to Cincinnati.

No. 16 carries Pullman Buffet sleeping car Rome to Washington via Lynchburg.

No. 12 carries Pullman Buffet sleeping car Chattanooga to Washington via Lynchburg; also, one to New York via Roanoke and Shenandoah Valley; also, company's sleeping car Chattanooga to Knoxville, in which passengers can remain until 8 a. m. Pullman buffett sleeping car leaves Atlanta at 7:35 a. m. for Cincinnati. First-class day coach leaves Atlanta at 10:20 p. m. for Waco, Tex., through without change or delay. Same train carries Pullman sleeping car to Memphis from Chattanooga.

B. W. WRENN,
G. P. & T. Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.
L. J. ELLIS, A. G. P. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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—AND—

MOST SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED LINE

Birmingham, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Points.

	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac		
Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac	1 25 p m	10 00 p m
Ar Meridian, Q. & C	8 30 p m	5 00 a m
Ar New Orleans, Q. & C	4 00 a m	
Ar Vicksburg, Q. & C	9 30 a m	
Ar Shreveport, Q. & C	10 30 a m	
Ar Dallas, T. & P	8 15 p m	
Ar Fort Worth, T. & P	6 20 a m	
	7 40 a m	

Memphis, Little Rock, Kansas City and the Northwest.

	No. 52.
Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac	
Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac	10 00 p m
Ar Memphis, Q. & C	5 00 a m
Ar Kansas City, Q. & C	5 30 p m
	5 30 p m

Columbus, Miss., Starkeville, Aberdeen.

	No. 52.
Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac	10 00 p m
Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac	5 00 a m
Ar Columbus, Ga. Pac	11 30 a m
Ar Artesia, Ga. Pac	12 30 a m
Ar Starkeville, Ga. Pac	1 30 p m

Nashville, Evansville and St. Louis.

	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac	1 25 p m	10 00 p m
Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac	8 30 p m	5 00 a m
Ar Nashville, L. & N	6 10 a m	6 40 p m
Ar St. Louis, L. & N	7 20 p m	7 40 a m

Mann Boudoir Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Shreveport.

Mann Boudoir Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Birmingham.

Pullman Sleeping Cars Birmingham to Cincinnati, New Orleans, Memphis and Kansas City.

Great reduction in First and Second-class Tickets to all points West and Northwest.

A. A. VERNOY, Pass. Agt. — Atlanta, Ga. — ALEX. S. THWEATT, Gen'l T. P. Agt.
S. O. BEALL, Pass. Agt., Charlotte, N. C.
B. F. WYLY, JR., Gen. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.
G. S. BARNUM, Gen. Pass. Agt., Birmingham, Ala.
I. Y. SAGE, General Manager.

THE MIDLAND ROUTE.

(Georgia Midland and Gulf R. R.)

Shortest, quickest and best route to Columbus, Union Springs, Troy and Eufaula. Schedule in effect November 27th, 1887.

DAILY—SOUTHBOUND.	52.	50.
Leave Atlanta via Central R R	6 50 am	2 30 pm
" McDonough, G M & G	7 15 am	
" Griffin, "	8 30 am	4 10 pm
Arrive Woodbury "	9 45 am	5 25 pm
" Warm Springs, "	10 15 am	5 50 pm
" Columbus, "	12 05 n'n	7 40 pm
Leave Columbus, M & G	3 15 pm	
Arrive Union Springs, "	5 30 pm	
" Troy, "	7 15 pm	
" Eufaula	10 12 pm	

This is the only line running through coaches between Atlanta and Columbus without change.

DAILY—NORTHBOUND.	51.	53.
Leave Eufaula		
" Troy, M & G	4 37 am	
" Union Springs, "	7 40 am	
Arrive Columbus,	9 20 am	
Leave Columbus, G M & G	11 40 am	
Arrive Warm Springs, "	4 15 am	8 00a
" Woodbury, "	6 10 pm	9 50a
" Griffin, "	6 40 pm	10 15 a
" McDonough, "	7 50 pm	11 25 p
" Atlanta, Central R R		4 25 pm
	9 40 pm	1 15 pm

Close connection made in Union depot, Atlanta, with through sleepers for Washington, New York and the East. Also for Chattanooga, Nashville, Cincinnati and the Northwest.

C. W. CHEARS, Gen'l Pass. Agt., —Columbus, Ga.—
M. E. GRAY, Superintendent,

CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE NO. 9.

In Effect November 22, 1887.

South Bound.	No. 1.	No. 3.
Rome		
East Rome		
Holmes	6 30 am	2 30 pm
Holders	6 40 am	2 40 pm
Chambers	6 51 am	2 51 pm
New Bethel	7 02 am	3 02 pm
Summit	7 15 am	3 15 pm
Brooks	7 26 am	3 26 pm
Lake Creek	7 34 am	3 34 pm
Dyars	7 39 am	3 39 pm
Cedartown	7 52 am	3 52 pm
	8 10 am	4 10 pm

North Bound.	No. 2.	No. 4.
Cedartown	8 50 am	5 00 pm
Dyars	9 08 am	5 18 pm
Lake Creek	9 21 am	5 31 pm
Brook s	9 26 am	5 36 pm
Summit	9 35 am	5 45 pm
New Bethel	9 44 am	5 54 pm
Chambers	9 59 am	6 09 pm
Holders	10 08 am	6 18 pm
Holmes	10 21 am	6 31 pm
East Rome	10 30 am	6 40 pm
Rome		

All trains run to East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia passenger depot in East Rome.

Connect at Rome with East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and with Rome railroad at Cedartown with East and West Railroad of Alabama.

J. D. WILLIAMSON, President.
F. H. HARRIS, Acting Supt.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

(Richmond & Danville Railroad Company.)

The Favorite Route East.

Double daily trains and elegant coaches without change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON, with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

ATLANTA to NEW YORK

—AND—

MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON.

Only thirty-one hours transit Atlanta to New York

Schedule in effect May 28, 1887.	Mail. No. 53.	Exp. No. 51.
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 40 am	6 00 pm
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time)	8 40 am	7 00 pm
Arrive Charlotte	6 25 pm	5 06 am
" Salisbury	8 01 pm	6 42 am
" Greensboro	9 40 pm	8 22 am
" Danville	11 29 pm	10 10 am
" Lynchburg	2 00 am	1 15 pm
" Charlottesville	4 10 am	3 40 pm
" Washington	8 10 am	8 23 pm
" Baltimore	10 03 am	11 25 pm
" Philadelphia	12 35 pm	3 20 am
" New York	3 20 pm	6 20 am
" Boston	10 30 pm	3 00 pm
Leave Danville		
Arrive Richmond	12 01 am	10 35 am
" Norfolk	6 40 am	4 00 pm
" Baltimore via York river Line (daily except Monday)	12 20 n'n	7 20 pm
		8 30 am
Through trains from the East arrive at Atlanta	12 20 pm	9 40 pm
Leave Atlanta (city time)	6 05 p m	7 40 am
Arrive Spartanburg	2 17 a m	3 43 pm
" Hendersonville	5 00 a m	8 00 pm
" Asheville	7 00 a m	10 00 pm
" Hot Springs	9 00 a m	

Pullman Sleeping Car both ways on night trains between Atlanta and Asheville.

LULA ACCOMMODATION.
Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta (city time)	4 30 pm
Arrive Gainesville (city time)	6 23 pm
Arrive Lula (city time)	6 56 pm

RETURNING.

Leave Lula (city time)	6 40 am
Leave Gainesville	6 05 am
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	8 25 am

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

	Daily No. 53.	D'y ex S'y No. 41.
Leave Atlanta (city time)	7 40 am	4 30 pm
Arrive Athens (city time)	11 50 am	9 00 pm

	Daily No. 50.	D'y ex S'y No. 52.
Leave Athens (city time)	7 50 am	4 45 pm
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	12 20 pm	9 40 pm

Tickets on sale at Union Ticket Office and Kimball House, corder Pryor and Wall streets.

JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Washington, D. C.
L. L. McCLESKEY, D. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.
C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 17th 1887.

Commencing Sunday, 18th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

Trains run by 90th meridian time.

NO. 27 WEST—DAILY.

Leave Augusta	
Leave Washington	7 45 a m
Leave Athens	7 20 a m
Leave Gainesville	7 45 a m
Arrive Atlanta	5 55 a m
	1 00 p m

NO. 28 EAST—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	
Leave Gainesville	2 45 pm
Arrive Athens	5 55 a m
Arrive Washington	7 20 pm
Arrive Augusta	7 20 p m
	8 15 p m

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

No. 2 EAST—DAILY.	No. 1 WEST—DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta......8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta......10 45 a m
Ar. Gainesville......8 25 p m	Lv. Macon......7 10 a m
Ar. Athens......5 05 p m	Lv. Milledgeville......9 19 a m
Ar. Washington......2 20 p m	Lv. Washington......11 20 a m
Ar. Milledgeville......4 13 p m	Lv. Athens......9 00 a m
Ar. Macon......6 00 p m	Lv. Gainesville......8 25 p m
Ar. Augusta......3 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta......5 45 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST—DAILY.	No. 3 WEST—DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta......9 00 p m	Lv. Augusta......10 15 p m
Ar. Augusta......5 00 a m	Ar. Atlanta......6 30 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta......9 27 a m	Lv. Decatur......9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur......9 30 a m	Ar. Atlanta......10 15 a m

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta......6 15 p m	Lv. Covington......5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur......6 51 p m	Lv. Decatur......7 25 a m
Ar. Covington......8 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta......7 55 a m

CLARKSTON TRAINS—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta......12 10 p m	Lv. Clarkston......1 25 p m
Lv. Decatur......12 42 p m	Lv. Decatur......1 48 p m
Ar. Clarkston......12 57 p m	Ar. Atlanta......2 20 p m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—DAILY.

No. 31 WESTWARD.	No. 32 EASTWARD.
Lv. Camack......1 30 a m	Lv. Macon......6 30 p m
Ar. Macon......6 30 a m	Ar. Camack......11 00 p m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signalled stop at any regular schedule flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.

Train No. 27 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. This train makes close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest.

Train No. 28 will stop and receive passengers at and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Harlem for supper.

E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager,
JOE W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta, Ga.

THE GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE.

—W. & A. R. R.—

The following time card in effect Sunday, November 27, 1887.

NORTHBOUND—No. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	
Arrive Dalton	7 50 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	11 40 a m
Stops at all important stations.	1 00 p m

No. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	1 40 p m
Arrive Dalton	5 34 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	7 05 p m

No. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta	3 45 p m
Arrive Rome	6 59 p m

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday

Leave Atlanta	4 40 p m
Arrive Marietta	5 39 p m

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 11 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	11 15 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	4 37 a m

No. 19 KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	5 50 p m
Arrive Dalton	9 53 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	11 35 p m

Stops at all important stations when signaled.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 3 has first-class coach, daily, Waco, Texas, to Atlanta without change.

No. 1 has either Mann Boudoir Buffet or Pullman Palace Buffet and sleeping cars, daily, Jacksonville to Cincinnati without change, and first-class coach, daily, Jacksonville to Chattanooga without change and without extra charge.

No. 14 runs solid to Rome.

No. 11 has Pullman Palace sleeping cars Atlanta to Chattanooga, open for passengers at 9 00 p.m.

No. 19 has Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without change, and first-class coach Atlanta to Little Rock without change.

SOUTHBOUND.—No. 4 Express—Daily.

Leave Chattanooga	8 05 a m
Leave Dalton	9 47 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 46 p m

Stops at all important way stations.

No. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Chattanooga	1 15 p m
Arrive Atlanta	6 48 p m

No. 20 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Chattanooga	1 30 a m
Arrive Atlanta	6 30 a m

Stops at all important way stations.

No. 12 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Chattanooga	5 05 p m
Arrive Atlanta	9 50 p m

No. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday.

Leave Rome	7 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta	11 05 a m

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday

Leave Marietta	7 35 a m
Arrive Atlanta	8 35 a m

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 2 has first-class coach, daily, Waco, Texas, to Atlanta without change.

No. 4 has either Mann Boudoir Buffet or Pullman Palace Buffet and sleeping cars, daily, Cincinnati to Jacksonville without change, and first-class coach, daily, Chattanooga to Jacksonville without change and without extra charge.

No. 20 has Pullman sleeper Nashville to Atlanta without change; Pullman sleeper Chattanooga to Atlanta, open for passengers at 9:00 p. m., and first-class coach Little Rock to Atlanta without change.

ATLANTA WILL B[E]...

A Southern League Ba[se Ball] Club Practically Assur[ed]

AN IMPORTANT MEETING YEST[ERDAY]

Mr. Harry Stockdell as Manager— Wrestling Match on Tapis Betw[een] Greek George and John Muhler.

Atlanta will have a baseball club [in the] Southern league and will fly the penn[ant in] 1888.

At least she will have the club. That was pretty definitely settled at a prelim[inary] meeting held yesterday.

The meeting was held in the private [office] of Mr. H. W. Grady, and was entirel[y in]formal. There were present, besides [Mr.] Grady, Mr. Clarence Knowles, Mr. [...] Collier, Mr. Walter R. Brown, Mr. [...] Stockdell, Mr. Clark Howell, Jr., and se[veral] others. These gentlemen will be recog[nized] as among the leading patrons of the nat[ional] game, and all have been interested in Atl[anta] baseball in the past.

There was a general interchange of vi[ews] upon the subject of Atlanta's being represe[nted] in the Southern league.

All agreed that Atlanta should have a cl[ub] and each volunteered to take stock in [the] club. Mr. Stockdell was urged to take cha[rge] as president and manager. He tried to beg o[ff] but it was the unanimous request that he ta[ke] charge. With him at the helm, it was f[elt] that success would be assured. After mu[ch] solicitation, Mr. Stockdell agreed to accept th[e] position, provided that sufficient money to i[n]sure the success of the project could be raise[d].

Then the question of grounds came up. [It] is desired that the grounds be as near the cen[ter] of the city as possible, and both North an[d] South Atlanta are anxious to capture th[e] prize. Propositions were received from stree[t] railroads on both sides of the city. A specia[l] committee was appointed to look into these.

While yesterday's meeting was entirely in[formal], it was made up of men in whom the people have confidence. They are all in earn[est], and it is safe to predict that baseball will be a "go," and that Atlanta will resume her old stand in the Southern league.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Some Gossip on a Topic Which is Engaging the Attention of Atlanta.

Very little gossip was indulged in yesterday about the license question. Matters seem to stand about as they stood several days ago.

A CONSTITUTION representative asked Ordinary Calhoun yesterday how many persons had registered in his office an application for a wholesale license. He referred to his books and ascertained that only the three following dealers had registered: Joseph Thompson, L. Steinau and J. L. Wootan. Mr. Thompson got his license some days ago, but the others have not secured theirs yet.

"How many dealers have today applied for a license?" was asked Clerk Goldsmith.

"Not one." was the answer, "and it is not likely there will be any others at present. I doubt whether any more will apply until after the next meeting of the city council."

Yesterday morning the county commissioners held a special meeting to consider and application for a wholesale license from Messrs. Kenny & Werner, who desire to sell liquor by the quart at No. 40 Decatur street. The application was in proper form and the commissioners decided to grant it. It is understood that Messrs. Kenny & Werner will immediately comply with the requirements of the law and will begin selling liquor by the quart.

Colonel John B. Goodwin is not wholly satisfied with the ordinance the general council passed at its last meeting. He regards the restriction as too vigorous and the license as too high. In his opinion the former ought to be modified, and the latter lowered to $1,000. He is now preparing a new ordinance to submit to the city council.

Mayor Cooper's positive refusal to veto the ordinance has caused a good deal of talk among the saloon men.

[A p]rominent citizen was asked: "How many [licen]ses will be taken out in Atlanta provided [the li]cense remains $1,500?" The answer [was] "About twenty." A gentleman present [offered] to bet $50 that, even if the license remained at that figure, not less than fifty will be taken out by the fourth of next July. The [bet] was not accepted.

LAID TO REST.

The Late Afton B. Cook—The Funeral Services Yesterday.

Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, a large congregation assembled in the First Methodist Episcopal church, to pay a last sad tribute to the late Afton B. Cook.

Two touching pieces were sung, Mr. A. W. Smith singing "Safe In the Arms of Jesus" at the opening of the services.

Then followed the reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. H. H. Parks, and the prayer by the Rev. W. F. Glenn.

The Rev. Dr. Morrison spoke of the pure and religious life of the deceased, his happy death and the influence for good exerted by his life. He related many touching incidents in his career, and spoke impressively of the peace and happiness resulting from seeking and finding Jesus early in life.

The Rev. Dr. Henry McDonald, a personal friend of the deceased, spoke of his uniform cheerfulness, his kind heart, and his deeply religious nature. He said that it was a matter of rejoicing to him that he had known intimately a young man of so many admirable traits of character, and of such piety.

At the close of the services Mrs. Dow sang "When?" in her usual pathetic style.

The remains were conveyed to Oakland cemetery, where they were laid to rest. The pallbearers were John R. Courtney, T. A. Hammond, Jr., James R. Nutting, Julius Hayden, H. G. Bass and J. E. Hunnicutt.

Logan—Howard.

Yesterday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's father, Captain Chess Howard, on Cain street, Miss Linda Howard was married to Mr. F. R. Logan. The bride is one of the most charming young ladies in the city, and the groom is one of the most successful young business men, being president and treasurer of the Logan Broom company. The ceremony was private. Dr. H. C. Morrison officiated.

[N]orfolk, Mobile and Biloxi oysters at Donehoo's

[Hi]ggins will sing "Once in a thousand years" and [be] sorry it ever occurred." Opera house, today.

[Fine]st line of photo frames in plush, bronze, brass [and] hard wood, at Thornton's, in Atlanta. tf

Christmas Cards.

[The] largest and handsomest stock in town at the [lowest] prices. John M. Miller. tf

[BO]TTLES FOR COVERING.

Oval, round, flat [and] square, with cut [gla]ss stoppers, at Ja[cob']s Pharmacy.

[Doc]tor, what shall I do? Go to the Opera [House to]day.

[W]holesale and retail, H. F. Emery. 10t

[A] useful present. A [pair] of Gold Spectacles [or] Eye-Glasses. The [larg]est stock in the [South] at A. L. Delkin [& C]o.'s, 93 Whitehall [Stree]t. Prices $2.50 to [$1]0 for solid gold, [warr]anted to suit.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

(Richmond & Danville Railroad Company.)

The Favorite Route East.

Double daily trains and elegant coaches without change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON, with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

ATLANTA to NEW YORK

—AND—

MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON.

Only thirty-one hours transit Atlanta to New York

Schedule in effect May 29, 1887.	Mail. No. 53.	Express No. 51.
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 40 am	6 00 pm
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time)	8 40 am	7 00 pm
Arrive Charlotte	6 25 pm	5 06 am
" Salisbury	8 01 pm	6 42 am
" Greensboro	9 40 pm	8 22 am
" Danville	11 29 pm	10 10 am
" Lynchburg	2 00 am	1 15 pm
" Charlottesville	4 10 am	3 40 pm
" Washington	8 10 am	8 23 pm
" Baltimore	10 03 am	11 25 pm
" Philadelphia	12 35 pm	3 20 am
" New York	3 20 pm	6 20 am
" Boston	10 30 pm	3 00 pm
Leave Danville	12 01 am	10 35 am
Arrive Richmond	6 40 am	4 00 pm
" Norfolk	12 20 n'n	7 20 pm
" Baltimore via York river Line (daily except Monday)		8 00 am
Through trains from the East arrive at Atlanta	12 20 pm	9 40 pm
Leave Atlanta (city time)	6 05 p m	7 40 am
Arrive Spartanburg	2 17 a m	3 43 pm
" Hendersonville	5 00 a m	8 00 pm
" Asheville	7 00 a m	10 00 pm
" Hot Springs	9 00 a m	

Pullman Sleeping Car both ways on night trains between Atlanta and Asheville.

LULA ACCOMMODATION.
Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta (city time) ... 4 30 pm
Arrive Gainesville (city time) ... 6 33 pm
Arrive Lula (city time) ... 6 56 pm

RETURNING.

Leave Lula (city time) ... 6 40 am
Leave Gainesville ... 6 05 am
Arrive Atlanta (city time) ... 8 25 am

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

	Daily No. 53.	D'y ex S'y No. 41.
Leave Atlanta (city time)	7 40 am	4 30 pm
Arrive Athens (city time)	11 50 am	9 00 pm
	Daily No 50.	D'y ex S'y No. 52.
Leave Athens (city time)	7 50 am	4 45 pm
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	12 20 pm	9 40 pm

Tickets on sale at Union Ticket Office and Kimball House, corner Pryor and Wall streets.

JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Washington, D. C.
L. L. McCLESKEY, D. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.
C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER, AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 17th 1887.

Commencing Sunday, 18th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:
Trains run by 90th meridian time.

No. 27 WEST—DAILY.

Leave Augusta ... 7 45 a m
Leave Washington ... 7 20 a m
Leave Athens ... 7 45 a m
Leave Gainesville ... 5 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta ... 1 00 p m

No. 28 EAST—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta ... 2 45 pm
Leave Gainesville ... 5 55 a m
Arrive Athens ... 7 20 pm
Arrive Washington ... 7 20 pm
Arrive Augusta ... 8 15 p m

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

No. 2 EAST—DAILY.		No. 1 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta	10 45 a m
Ar. Gainesville	8 25 p m	Lv. Macon	7 10 a m
Ar. Athens	5 05 p m	Lv. Milledgeville	9 19 a m
Ar. Washington	2 20 p m	Lv. Washington	11 20 a m
Ar. Milledgeville	4 13 p m	Lv. Athens	9 00 a m
Ar. Macon	6 00 p m	Ar. Gainesville	8 25 p m
Ar. Augusta	3 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 45 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST—DAILY.		No. 3 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	9 05 p m	Lv. Augusta	10 15 p m
Ar. Augusta	5 00 a m	Ar. Atlanta	6 30 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	9 27 a m	Lv. Decatur	9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur	9 30 a m	Ar. Atlanta	10 15 a m

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	6 15 p m	Lv. Covington	5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur	6 51 p m	Lv. Decatur	7 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 55 a m

CLARKSTON TRAINS—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	12 10 p m	Lv. Clarkston	1 25 p m
Lv. Decatur	12 42 p m	Lv. Decatur	1 48 p m
Ar. Clarkston	12 57 p m	Ar. Atlanta	2 20 p m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—DAILY.

No. 31 WESTWARD.		No. 32 EASTWARD.	
Lv. Camack	1 30 a m	Lv. Macon	6 30 p m
Ar. Macon	7 30 a m	Ar. Camack	11 00 p m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signalled stop at any regular schedule flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.

Train No. 27 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. This train makes close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest.

Train No. 28 will stop and receive passengers at and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Harlem for supper.

E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager,
JOE W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta, Ga.

THE GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE.

—W. & A. R. R.—

The following time card in effect Sunday, November 27, 1887.

NORTHBOUND—No. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta ... 7 50 a m
Arrive Dalton ... 11 40 a m
Arrive Chattanooga ... 1 00 p m
Stops at all important stations.

No. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta ... 1 40 p m
Arrive Dalton ... 5 34 p m
Arrive Chattanooga ... 7 05 p m

No. 11 ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta ... 3 45 p m
Arrive Rome ... 6 59 p m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday

Leave Atlanta ... 4 40 p m
Arrive Marietta ... 5 39 p m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 11 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta ... 11 15 p m
Arrive Chattanooga ... 4 37 a m

No. 19 KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY,

Leave Atlanta ... 5 50 p m
Arrive Dalton ... 9 58 p m
Arrive Chattanooga ... 11 35 p m
Stops at all important stations when signaled.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 3 has first-class coach, daily, Waco, Texas, to Atlanta without change.

No. 1 has either Mann Boudoir Buffet or Pullman Palace Buffet and sleeping cars, daily, Jacksonville to Cincinnati without change, and first-class coach, daily, Jacksonville to Chattanooga without change and without extra charge.

No. 14 runs solid to Rome

No. 11 has Pullman Palace sleeping cars Atlanta to Chattanooga, open for passengers at 9 00 p m.

No. 19 has Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without change, and first-class coach Atlanta to Little Rock without change.

SOUTHBOUND.—No. 4 Express—Daily.

Leave Chattanooga ... 8 05 a m
Leave Dalton ... 9 47 a m
Arrive Atlanta ... 1 46 p m
Stops at all important way stations.

No. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Chattanooga ... 1 15 p m
Arrive Atlanta ... 6 48 p m

No. 20 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Chattanooga ... 1 30 a m
Arrive Atlanta ... 6 30 a m
Stops at all important way stations.

No. 12 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Chattanooga ... 5 05 p m
Arrive Atlanta ... 9 50 p m

No. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday.

Leave Rome ... 7 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta ... 11 05 a m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday

Leave Marietta ... 7 35 a m
Arrive Atlanta ... 8 35 a m

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 2 has first-class coach, daily, Waco, Texas, to Atlanta without change.

No. 4 has either Mann Boudoir Buffet or Pullman Palace Buffet and sleeping cars, daily, Cincinnati to Jacksonville without change, and first-class coach, daily, Chattanooga to Jacksonville without change and without extra charge.

No. 20 has Pullman sleeper Nashville to Atlanta without change; Pullman sleeper Chattanooga to Atlanta, open for passengers at 9:00 p. m., and first-class coach Little Rock to Atlanta without change.

ATLANTA WILL BE IN.

A Southern League Baseball Club Practically Assured.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING YESTERDAY

Mr. Harry Stockdell as Manager—A Big Wrestling Match on Tapis Between Greek George and John Muhler.

Atlanta will have a baseball club in the Southern league and will fly the pennant for 1888.

At least she will have the club. That much was pretty definitely settled at a preliminary meeting held yesterday.

The meeting was held in the private office of Mr. H. W. Grady, and was entirely informal. There were present, besides Mr. Grady, Mr. Clarence Knowles, Mr. C. A. Collier, Mr. Walter R. Brown, Mr. H. C. Stockdell, Mr. Clark Howell, Jr., and several others. These gentlemen will be recognized as among the leading patrons of the national game, and all have been interested in Atlanta baseball in the past.

There was a general interchange of views upon the subject of Atlanta's being represented in the Southern league.

All agreed that Atlanta should have a club, and each volunteered to take stock in the club. Mr. Stockdell was urged to take charge as president and manager. He tried to beg off, but it was the unanimous request that he take charge. With him at the helm, it was felt that success would be assured. After much solicitation, Mr. Stockdell agreed to accept the position, provided that sufficient money to insure the success of the project could be raised.

Then the question of grounds came up. It is desired that the grounds be as near the center of the city as possible, and both North and South Atlanta are anxious to capture the prize. Propositions were received from street railroads on both sides of the city. A special committee was appointed to look into these.

While yesterday's meeting was entirely informal, it was made up of men in whom the people have confidence. They are all in earnest, and it is safe to predict that baseball will be a "go," and that Atlanta will resume her old stand in the Southern league.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Some Gossip on a Topic Which is Engaging the Attention of Atlanta.

Very little gossip was indulged in yesterday about the license question. Matters seem to stand about as they stood several days ago.

A CONSTITUTION representative asked Ordinary Calhoun yesterday how many persons had registered in his office an application for a wholesale license. He referred to his books and ascertained that only the three following dealers had registered: Joseph Thompson, L. Steinau and J. L. Wootan. Mr. Thompson got his license some days ago, but the others have not secured theirs yet.

"How many dealers have today applied for a license?" was asked Clerk Goldsmith.

"Not one," was the answer, "and it is not likely there will be any others at present. I doubt whether any more will apply until after the next meeting of the city council."

Yesterday morning the county commissioners held a special meeting to consider and application for a wholesale license from Messrs. Kenny & Werner, who desire to sell liquor by the quart at No. 40 Decatur street. The application was in proper form and the commissioners decided to grant it. It is understood that Messrs. Kenny & Werner will immediately comply with the requirements of the law and will begin selling liqour by the quart.

Colonel John B. Goodwin is not wholly satisfied with the ordinance the general council passed at its last meeting. He regards the restriction as too vigorous and the license as too high. In his opinion the former ought to be modified, and the latter lowered to $1,000. He is now preparing a new ordinance to submit to the city council.

Mayor Cooper's positive refusal to veto the ordinance has caused a good deal of talk among the saloon men.

A prominent citizen was asked: "How many licenses will be taken out in Atlanta provided the license remains $1,500?" The answer was: "About twenty." A gentleman present offered to bet $50 that, even if the license remains at that figure, not less than fifty will be taken out by the fourth of next July. The wager was not accepted.

LAID TO REST.

The Late Afton B. Cook—The Funeral Services Yesterday.

Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, a large congregation assembled in the First Methodist Episcopal church, to pay a last sad tribute to the late Afton B. Cook.

Two touching pieces were sung, Mr. A. W. Smith singing "Safe In the Arms of Jesus" at the opening of the services.

Then followed the reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. H. H. Parks, and the prayer by the Rev. W. F. Glenn.

The Rev. Dr. Morrison spoke of the pure and religious life of the deceased, his happy death and the influence for good exerted by his life. He related many touching incidents in his career, and spoke impressively of the peace and happiness resulting from seeking and finding Jesus early in life.

The Rev. Dr. Henry McDonald, a personal friend of the deceased, spoke of his uniform cheerfulness, his kind heart, and his deeply religious nature. He said that it was a matter of rejoicing to him that he had known intimately a young man of so many admirable traits of character, and of such piety.

At the close of the services Mrs. Dow sang "When?" in her usual pathetic style.

The remains were conveyed to Oakland cemetery, where they were laid to rest. The pallbearers were John R. Courtney, T. A. Hammond, Jr., James R. Nutting, Julius Hayden, H. G. Bass and J. E. Hunnicutt.

Logan—Howard.

Yesterday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's father, Captain Chess Howard, on Cain street, Miss Linda Howard was married to Mr. F. R. Logan. The bride is one of the most charming young ladies in the city, and the groom is one of the most successful young business men, being president and treasurer of the Logan Broom company. The ceremony was private. Dr. H. C. Morrison officiated.

Norfolk, Mobile and Biloxi oysters at Donehoo's

Higgins will sing "Once in a thousand years" and I am sorry it ever occurred," Opera house, today.

Finest line of photo frames in plush, bronze, brass and hard wood, at Thornton's, in Atlanta. tf

Christmas Cards.

The largest and handsomest stock in town at the lowest prices. John M. Miller. tf

BOTTLES FOR COVERING.

Oval, round, flat and square, with cut glass stoppers, at Jacobs's Pharmacy.

Oh, doctor, what shall I do? Go to the Opera house today.

Shad wholesale and retail, H. F. Emery. 10t

A useful present. A pair of Gold Spectacles or Eye-Glasses. The largest stock in the south at A. L. Delkin & Co.'s, 93 Whitehall street. Prices $2.50 to $8.00 for solid gold, warranted to suit.

COURT AND CAPITOL.

News of Interest in the Various Departments Yesterday.

IN THE EXECUTIVE department yesterday all energies were directed to the consideration of applications of disabled soldiers for annuities. The secretaries dream of nothing else

THE STATE TREASURER yesterday received $27,000 on account of taxes.

THE COMMISSIONER OF insurance and the comptrollor general are on speaking terms, but each considers himself as ranking the other and it requires the kindly offices of Colonel C. T. Furlow and Major Robert Irwin to preserve the peace.

GOVERNOR GORDON is expected to return on Sunday or Monday next.

The Custom House.

IN THE CIRCUIT court of the United States yesterday, John Ruffin, of Habersham county, entered a plea of guilty to illicit retailing, and was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment and $100 fine, and Benjamin Fields, of the same county, entered a plea of guilty to illicit working, and was sentenced to one months' imprisonment.

VERDICTS OF NOT guilty were rendered in the cases of Josiah Clayton, of Gilmer county, charged with removing, concealing and retailing, and John Gaddis, of Lumpkin county, charged with illicit distilling.

THE COUNSEL OF John M. Dean, charged with violating the revenue law, stated that although Mr. Dean was present in court, he was too much saturated with personal liberty to go into a trial. Judge Newman thereupon passed a "restriction order" directing that he be impounded in the hotel de Poole for twenty-four hours for contempt of court.

The County Courthouse.

The case of Marcellus E. Thornton against John L. Conley has occupied the superior court just one week, and the jury returned a verdict yesterday afternoon for plaintiff for $5,714.62. This suit involved the title to the property of the Post-Appeal, formerly published in Atlanta by Colonel Thornton, and this is the third verdict that has been rendered for the plaintiff. The first verdict was rendered January 6, 1884, for $1,000, and was set aside on plaintiff's motion as too small, the defendant consenting to the new trial. The second verdict was rendered January 21, 1886, and was for $7,092, and was set aside for error in court's charge to the jury, to the effect that payment in part due debt did not constitute valuable consideration.

The last verdict for $5,714.62 is a somewhat better one for plaintiff than the second one for $7,092, when it is remembered that since that trial a press valued at $3,500 was sold from defendant under mortgage, which had been given upon it by Colonel Thornton. This has been one of the hardest fought cases that has ever passed through an Atlanta court. At the first trial Colonel Thornton was represented by Colonel Reuben Arnold and Mr. Joe Smith; the defendant by Colonel Westmoreland and Mr. Manning. At the second trial the same counsel appeared, except Mr. Frank Arnold was employed to assist Colonel Thornton. At the third and last trial, Colonel Thornton was represented by his same lawyes, but the defendant Conly reinforced his team by the addition of Captain John T. Glenn and Mr. J. B. Goodwin.

Colonel Thornton is unmeasured in his praise of his lawyers, and says the manner in which Mr. Frank Arnold examined the witnesses and presented the points of law could not be excelled and Colonel Reuben Arnold's concluding argument was simply matchless. It is understood the defendant will move for a new trial.

The case of Smith & Dallas vs. Mace was tried and the jury was instructed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning, should a verdict be agreed upon.

TWO LUNATICS WERE TRIED in the ordinary's court yesterday morning. One was a white boy, fourteen years old, named Walter S. Hudson, and the other was a colored boy, several years older, named John Worthy. The former lost his reason because of sickness and he was regarded as dangerous. The latter's lunacy is of a strange type. He has a mania for fire and tries to burn everything he sees. Both were adjudged to be non compos mentis and were committed to the state lunatic asylum.

A suit for divorce was yesterday filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court by Messrs. Bray & Mitchell, attorneys for Mrs. Minnie A. Stevens. The petioner alleges that she was married to R. H. Stevens, the respondent, on the 9th of July, 1885, the Rev. J. W. Bowden, of Atlanta, performing the marriage ceremony. Petitioner avers that her husband is addicted to strong drink, in consequence of which habit he has treated with cruelty and failed to provide for her; that in the fall of 1886 he deserted her and the children. She seeks a total divorce.

IN THE CITY COURT, Judge Howard Van Epps presiding, the jury in the case of Mrs. Harris vs. the Central Railroad company, for damages, rendered a verdict for $938 against the defendant. Messrs. Hoke Smith conducted the plaintiff's case, and Captain Harry Jackson appeared for the company.

The case of Alexander vs. the city for damages was begun yesterday in the city court. The plaintiff is represented by Messrs. Mayson & Hill, and the city is represented by Messrs. Pendleton & Goodwin.

The case of Hoppie Bros. vs. Van Houton was tried and a verdict rendered for the plaitiffs for $125.

A petition was filed yesterday in the office of the clerk of the superior court by the Southern Agricultural works asking to be allowed to reduce its capital from $150,000 to $75,000.

The Atlanta Journal company made application in the clerk's office of the superior court for an increase of their capital from $15,000 to $50,000.

OPERA GLASSES.

All styles at lowest prices. Also beautiful plush handkerchief and opera glass cases combined, at Hawkes's Optical Depot, 19 Decatur street.

Steel engravings and etchings, for Xmas presents at Thornton's.

Atlanta Original Water Cure, 61 Wheat Street,

By Dr. F. Von Kalo. For the cure of all chronic diseases. Diseases peculiar to women, Neuralgia and rheumatism, specialties. Recommended highly by all. Fall and winter season best time for treatment. fri sun we

Celery and Oysters for holidays at Emery's. 10t

See how Higgins cures the sick farmer when the doctor is out. Opera house, today.

TOYS. TOYS.

Largest stock at lowest prices at The Place, 10 Marietta.

Ladies of Atlanta, you ought to see Thornton's stock of children's books. The best selection ever brought out. Ready this week. Call and examine while fresh. 28 Whitehall street. tf

Have you your pulse with you? If so, take it to Opera house today, and Higgins will examine it.

Fresh fish at Emery's market. 10t

Handpainted Xmas cards at Thornton's. dec16 tf

Silver-plated ware, the best quality only, at prices usually asked for inferior goods. A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall street.

Emery's fish market, No. 15 Peachtree. 10t

Beautiful costumes, pleasing stories and laughable songs. Opera house, today.

Variety is the Spice of Life.

You will find combined plush handkerchief and opera glass cases; chatelaine cases; lorgnetted; plush spectacle cases; gold, silver nickle, steel, cylonita, llynoid, shell, rubber, jet, bronze, spectacle and eye glasses frames at Hawkes', optical depot, A. K. Hawkes, inventor and sole proprietor of Hawkes patent eye glasses and crystalized lenses, 19 Decatur street, under Kimball house.

Comedy, pathos and songs. Opera house, today.

Emery's market the place for oysters, &c. 10t

JEWELRY.

STILSON,

JEWELR,
55 WHITEHALL ST.

Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.

HOTELS.

EUROPEAN HOTEL,

NOS. 14 TO 20 MARIETTA ST.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

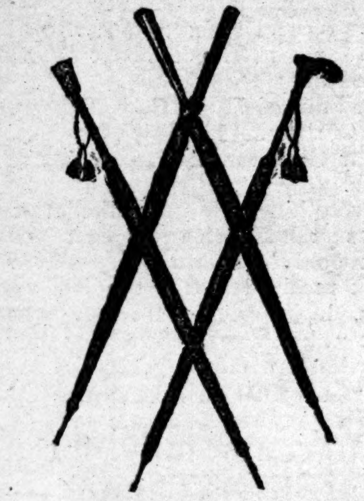
L. B. FOLSOM, Proprietor.

This popular Hotel has new furniture througout and is centrally located, being nearly opposite the Artesian Well, the Opera House, Post-Office and Capitol. Meals and lunches can be obtained at all hours of the day or night, in the well known "Reading Room Restaurant," on first floor of the hotel. Porter at all the trains.

nov27-tf—Under Stilson.

SELECT OYSTERS 25 ctens per quart, corner Pryor and Wall streets. un fol 7p

POPE, THE HATTER.



Gold and Silver Head Holiday Umbrellas.

dec16—d2t fri sun 7p

A new edition of the "Young Marooners," with introduction by "Uncle Remus," $1.25. Thornton's, 28 Whitehall. tf

COLOGNE. COLOGNE.

Fine cut glass bottles in plush cases and novelties. Immense stock at half prices at The Place, 10 Marietta.

A Beautiful Selection

of Christmas cards, new designs, almost given away at John M. Miller's. tf

Brass easels, banner rods, ladies' fine card cases portefolios and lap tablets, at Thornton's, 28 Whitehall. tf

When you get tired of looking at the many ordinary holiday goods being exhibited, go to Jacobs' Pharmacy and see their line of pearl, ivory, and cut glass novelties.

Xmas Books

and games of all kinds for gifts to children, at New York prices, at John M. Miller's. tf

MARBLE quarries for sale cheap. Titles perfect. Three colors. Fine quality. Inexhaustible quantity. T. H. TABOR, Ellijay, Ga. dec 10—sun mon fri

Children's games, blocks, picture books, work boxes, writing desks in endless varieties at Thornton's, 28 Whitehall. tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Dwelling houses Nos. 150 Hunter street and 83 Terry street to be moved off the lots. Call on Jacob Haas, Capital City Bank.

Rev. W. W. Wadsworth and Trinity Church.

At a meeting of the board of stewards of Trinity church, held in the steward's room, December 13, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, during the recent session of the North Georgia Conference, there appeared frequent publications in the daily papers of Atlanta that the presiding elder of this district was actually opposing the return of our pastor, Rev. J. W. Lee, to this church; and,

Whereas, a committee appointed by this board visited Marietta during the session of said conference for the purpose of asking for the return of Dr. Lee to Trinity church; and said committee having found that Brother Wadsworth was not only not opposing the return of Brother Lee to our church, but was actively urging his return. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we take pleasure in correcting said rumor by the above statement of facts, and also to state that there are no antagonisms between Brother Wadsworth and this board.

Resolved, That this resolution be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Atlanta Journal, Rome Tribune and Marietta Journal.

T. P. WESTMORELAND, President.
B. H. CATCHING, Secretary.

See Lieberman & Kaufman's advertisement in ten cent column of fine holiday goods. fri sat sun

DOLLS, DOLLS.

9 Inch wax 5c,
14 Inch wax 10c.
24 Inch wax 25c.
28 Inch wax 50c.
32 Inch 75c.
14 Inch indistructible 15c.
24 Inch indistructible 40c.
14 Inch bisque kid body 50c.
24 Inch bisque kid body $1.25.
Full line of all goods up to $5.00.

Our prices meet the purposes of every one, thousands of hearts are made glad every day by buying what they want at The Place, 10 Marietta.

We want to exchange from ten to thirty thousand dollars' worth central real estate in Atlanta for stock of the "Georgia Improvement Co.," or "Atlanta and Hawkinsville Construction Co." Call and see us, as we mean business, and do not propose to add enough to the price of real estate to get the stock at low prices, as is usually done. The Tolleson Commission Co. 3t

Opening of a fine line of Xmas cards today at Thornton's. Call and examine, tf

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

MY STOCK FOR

FALL AND WINTER

IS COMPLETE.

MENS', YOUTHS' & BOYS' SUITS

IN ALL GRADES.

PRICES ALWAYS LOW AS THE LOWEST

GEO. MUSE,
38 WHITEHALL ST.

N. B.—Suits Made to Order.

JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND STERLING SILVERWARE. The latest Novelties for the Holidays. The best $5.00 Watch in the world. Watch repairing a Specialty.

J. S. DOYLE, Jeweler, 51 Whitehall Street.

TO ARTISTS.

LeMesurier Tube Paints

UNEQUALED FINENESS,
UNRIVALED PURITY OF COLOR,
SUPERIOR BODY AND STRENGTH

These tubes, with few exceptions, are

DOUBLE THE SIZE

of any now on the market.

Send for price list and opinions of eminent artists to

A. P. TRIPOD,
45 Decatur Street,
ATLANTA ... GEORGIA

DEALER IN

Artists' Materials, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, etc.

nov12—dtf

JUDICIOUS AND PERSISTENT Advertising has always proven successful. Before placing any Newspaper Advertising consult **LORD & THOMAS,** ADVERTISING AGENTS, 45 to 49 Randolph Street, CHICAGO.

[From New York Tribune, December 7, 1887.]

$1,000 CHALLENGE.

Remington Standard Typewriter

We claim for our machine the following points of superiority: Ease of manipulation, durability and speed—the essential qualities in a writing machine.

Its ease of manipulation is unquestioned. To test its durability requires many years of actual use. But its superior speed can be demonstrated in a few moments.

We challenge all other writing machines to a speed test, as follows:

The umpire to be selected by our competitors.

Deposit. Each competitor to deposit with the umpire a certified check, payable to his order, for $1,500.

Competing machines to write capitals and small letters.

Time. Before March 1st, 1888. The test to take place not earlier than one month after the first acceptance of this challenge.

Place, New York city, in some convenient hall, to be selected by our competitors and to be paid for by ourselves.

Number of operators. Each competing machine to be represented by three operators, with an instrument for each. The aggregate time of each to be considered in making the award.

Matter to be written. The declaration of independence. This may be committed to memory, or written from dictation. If dictated, each operator may select his or her own reader.

Trials. Each operator to have the privilege of three trials.

Deductions for errors. A deduction of one second for every omitted, misspelled or misplaced word. A deduction of one-fifth second for every omitted punctuation mark or capital letter.

Disposal of proceeds. $500 to be equally divided amongst the operators of the winning team. The balance to be donated to the Grant monument fund.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
339 Broadway, N. Y.

Full stock at 2½ Marietta st.
W. T. CRENSHAW.

GROCERIES, ETC.

HOYT & THORN,

Cheap Cash Grocers

90 WHITEHALL ST.

Fireworks! Fireworks! Fireworks!

We have the fullest and best stock of Fireworks ever sold in the south. Remember, boys we furnish your "spunk" free where you buy your Fireworks from us. Where you buy $1.00 worth of Fireworks from us of any kind we give you one pack Firecrackers free. Look out for the

FIREWORKS BALLOON ASCENSION!

Free to all. Everybody come and see our stock. We have Balloons, Pinwheels, Flying Pigeons, Bombs, Flower Pots, Geysers, Parachute Rockets, Garden Pieces of any description Animal Balloons, Flags, etc.

Remember, boys, we furnish "spunk" free and give one pack Firecrackers free to all who buy $1.00 of Fireworks in our store.

HOYT & THORN,
Cheap Cash Grocers.

under Thonto—7thrpage

W. A. HEMPHILL, President. JACOB HAAS, Cashier.

CAPITAL CITY BANK.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

OPEN EVERY DAY UNTIL 2, AND

Open on Saturdays and Mondays Until 7 p. m

Drafts issued on England, Germany, France and all parts of Europe at lowest market rates.

Dec. 12—tf

HOYT AND THORN,

Cheap Cash Grocers

90 WHITEHALL STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRICES
—OF—
CHRISTMAS GOODS.

14 lb Gran. sug., standard	$1 00
11 lbs Pulverized sugar	1 00
11 lbs Cut loaf sugar	1 00
5 lbs Malaga grapes	1 00
5 lbs Imperial cab. raisns	1 00
5 lbs Finest Dehesa raisns	1 00
4 lbs Connoisseur clusters raisns	1 00
4 lbs Bunch Dehesa raisns	1 00
6 lbs London layers	1 00
7 lbs Ondara layers	1 00
7 lbs Seedless raisns	1 00
8 lbs Valencia cooking raisins	1 00
4 lbs Leghorn citron	1 00
¼ flat boxes raisins	1 00
1¼ lbs Huylers' candy	1 00
1 lb Thurbers' plum pudding	30
2, 3, 4 lbs " " " try us.	
12 lbs Finest currants	1 00
3 lbs Finest Rejama coffee	1 00
¼ boxes, raisins	1 75
22 lbs London layers	3 20
5 lbs Smyrna layers, figs	1 00
5 lbs R and D royal crown figs	1 00
2½ lbs Shelled Jordan almonds	1 00
6 lbs Mix nuts all new	1 00
3 lbs Finest French candy	1 00
Box 40 packs firecrackers	1 20

Now, my friends, these inducements are only—remember, ONLY—a few of the low prices we will give you on your Christmas goods.

We are the leading grocers in our line in the country. Send us your orders by mail and we will surprise you. Be sure and call on us while it hen city as we surely save you 20 per cent.

J. J. DUFFY,

75 PEACHTREE ST.,

The Cheapest Grocery Store in Atlanta.

A tremendous reduction will be made in the price of Groceries for the next 30 days. I am determined to let no one undersell me. I have in my store and on the road the largest stock of Groceries that has ever been brought to this city, and if you need any

FINE GROCERIES

At cash prices, I can do better by you than any house in this city. I have just put on another new wagon so as I shall have no trouble in supplying my trade. This will give me

FIVE WAGONS!

More than any Grocery store in Atlanta. An old friend asked me a few days ago if I had business for five Grocery wagons. When told it was so he was amazed and said: "Why, I remember the time you could deliver all your Groceries in a wheelbarrow." But now it is different. The times have changed and the people know that I sell the

BEST GOODS

In the market, and that I am CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST Grocery in this city.

DUFFY,
75 Peachtree St.

1m-7p

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

For the Holidays.

Men's all wool Suits, $7.50 to $22.50.
Boys' all wool Suits, long Pants, $4.00 to $12.00.
Children's all wool Suits, short Pants, $2.50 to $9.00.
Extra Pants for Boys and Children, 75c. to $2.50.

Suitable Gifts for Gentlemen!

Umbrellas, Silk, Alpaca and Gingham.
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.
Full Dress and unlaundried Shirts.
Night Robes, Underwear, Gloves, Neckwear.

JEWELRY!

Sleeve Buttons, Cuff Buttons, Studs, Scarf Pins, Watch Chains.

WE WARRANT OUR GOODS!

And allow nothing misrepresented.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.,
41 Whitehall Street.

REAL ESTATE.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Special Column.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s

REAL ESTATE OFFERS.

Large commodious Store House for Rent for 1888. We have a very choice store room and basement in front of Artesian well on Peachtree for rent. Splendid stand for wholesale purposes. Terms $1250 per annum. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

$1,700 for a neat and new 5 room cottage on Georgia ave and carline, in pleasant neighborhood, $700 cash, balance $22 monthly. A real cosy home on easy payments.

$70 per acre for 34 acres, 3½ miles from Kimball house, in fine settlement; choice tract and cheap; long front on main road.

$1,800, an easy payment for a neat, new, 5-r cottage, on Georgia avenue.

$6,250 for a Peachtree lot, 75x300 feet, with east front; a corner lot, shaded, graded, high, level, enhancing in value, just out of city limits. Terms easy.

$5,000 for a Peachtree lot, 80x350 feet; high and level on very easy payments.

$10,000 for a Peachtree home; complete, central.

$4,000 for new two-story ten room Forest avenue residence, very near Jackson street car line; in pleasant neighborhood.

$15,000 for 100 acre farm, 1¼ miles from city limits, 2¼ miles from Kimball house, 65 acres in woods, 35 acres in cultivation, 6 acres very fine peach and apple orchard, ½ acre in pears, 2 acres finest varieties grapes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, neat 3-room cottage, kitchen, and servants' room; elevation of property, 1,100 feet above the sea. Fronts main road and street into Atlanta. Excellent frame barn 28x44 feet; stable and all needed outbuildings; fine wells and several springs on the place; can be subdivided into small farms.

$4,250 for new 7-room, 2 story house on West Baker street, and plain 5-room house on same lot, 80x200 feet, on a corner, two blocks from Hill statue.

$6,000 for a choice Whitehall street home, complete with all late conveniences, east front, new dwelling, servants' house, etc. Easy payments.

$4,900 for a new, two story, 10-room, neatly finished Forest avenue residence, a few feet from Jackson street car line, high, level lot, with beautiful outlook, pleasant neighbors, and a choice home, to be sold on easy terms. Must sell this even at a sacrifice. Submit your offers.

100 acres, known as the famous "Ormewood Farm," with first-class improvements for dairy and trucking and fruit, 2 large barns, 2 farmers' residences, large silo, 2 beautiful, clear, bold springs, one at the milk house and arranged for cooling milk and butter, fish pond, 2 bold branches, 30 acres bottom land, rich naturally and well fertilized, balance of open land in fine condition—indeed, this is a place to make money on as well as to have a pleasant home, half a mile from the city limits. Price $12,500, one-half cash balance in easy payments.

Suburban farm, 26 acres, half mile from Grant park, to exchange for city property. About 16 acres in oak and hickory grove, sodded with orchard and blue grass; bold running branch; very fine concrete spring; neat, new 5-room cottage with hall and verandas; good new barn and stables, fowl house, tenant house, adjacent to Ormewood farm, to W. C. Saunders, near Robert Winship's, Governor Brown's and other well known properties. Will exchange for a house and lot in the city. Value $5,000.

27 acres a few hundred yards from Grant park and street car line. Fine vineyard, fruits, etc.; running water, beautiful shade, lovely building sites. Price $250 an acre. The choicest small farm around Atlanta.

Ivy street, near Cain—New 7 r modern cottage, water, gas, lot 50x118 feet, joint side alley, front and side verandas, terraced front yard, east front, very central and neighborhood excellent, $5,000 on easy terms.

$6,000 for Cooper street house of 9 rooms, large lot, 125x200 feet, near the Rawsons, Eaglestons, Judge Erskine and other excellent neighbors; house has all modern conveniences and is a desirable home; offered low in price on reasonable terms.

$3,000 for Peachtree lot 60x200 feet to alley, on car line, level, ⅓ cash, balance 6 and 12 months, 8 per cent interest.

$2,500 for a new 5 r cottage, home complete, one block from car line in good neighborhood, on acre lot, very easy payments.

Edgewood property in large and small lots, vacant and improved.

One of the choicest vacant lots on Peachtree at a great bargain if taken this week; beautifully shaded and elevated; it is the gem of the street; size 80x350. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

$6,250 for the choicest Peachtree lot, 75x300 feet, east front, high, level, shaded, a corner, and really the most attractive lot offered for the price.

$5,250 for a 4-acre square, West Peachtree block, high and beautiful, to be sold on easy payments.

$750 for a good Pine street lot, 50x125 feet, adjoining Mr. Hunnicutt's nice home lot. Terms very easy on long time.

$5,250 for new 6-room West Peachtree residence, east front, good lot, choice neighborhood—a complete home.

LUMBER!

LONG LEAF

YELLOW PINE

FLOORING, CEILING,
WEATHERBOARDING,

SHINGLES

LATHS, MOULDINGS, ETC.

HUDSON & DOBBS,
Cor. Hunter St. & Central R. R.
TELEPHONE 1040.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW
Were awarded by
THE PIEDMONT EXPOSITION
First Prize: Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.
First Prize: Art Goods.
First Prize: Cut Glass.
Our stock is unsurpassed in the south.
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
topic8p 31 Whitehall Street.

Elegant Dinner, Tea, Fish
AND GAME SETS.
McBRIDE'S DIRECT IMPORTATION
HAVILAND'S CHINA, FINE CUT GLASS,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY, SPOONS, FORKS, CASTORS,
CLOCKS, SHOW CASES, LAMPS,
Largest Stock! Greatest Variety
Lowest Prices!
McBRIDE, 29 Peachtree.

DON'T YOU BUY A
Christmas Present
Until you see and price the imported line of Pictures, Albums, Toilet Cases and Fancy Goods Wilson and Bruckner are offering for 20 per cent lower than any retail dealer in Atlanta.
under McBride 1st col 8p

"The Old Book Store,"
38 Marietta St., Opposite Opera House.
HOLIDAY GOODS!
Gift books, picture books, toys, games, scrap books, albums, autograph from 5c up; and all manner of goods suitable for holiday presents. We have an immense stock, will carry over nothing; come early avoid the rush. We will sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any house south.
"BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE."
Old books bought as usual.
dec1 d1m un woolley 8p

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications.

For Georgia: Colder, fair weather, except preceded by light rains in southern Florida and western portion of Alabama; light to fresh northerly winds, veering to northeasterly, followed by rising temperature on Saturday.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, December 15—9 P. M.
Observations taken at 9 p. m., central time.

STATIONS.	Barometer	Thermometer	Dew Point	WIND. Direction	WIND. Velocity	Rainfall	Weather
Mobile	30.08	54	52	NW	6	.04	Rain.
Montgomery	30.08	52	44	N	6	.00	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.04	54	50	NE	8	.06	Rain.
Galveston	30.10	52	50	N	12	.42	Cloudy.
Palestine	30.16	46	42	NE	6	.10	Cloudy.
Pensacola	30.00	58	54	NE	10	.01	Rain.
Corpus Christi	30.18	48	48	NW	16	.01	Clear.
Brownsville							
Rio Grande							
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.							
6 a. m.	30.04	45	44	NW	5	.03	Foggy.
2 p. m.	29.98	55	47	NW	19	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.08	44	36	NW	13	.00	Clear.
Maximum thermometer						55	
Minimum thermometer						43	
Total rainfall						.03	

W. EASBY SMITH,
Observer, Signal Corps.

NOTE.—Barometer corrected for temperature and instrumental error only.
T indicates precipitation inappreciable.
*Condensed fog.

HYMENEAL.

LEYDEN—McALLISTER—Married, Wednesday afternoon, December 14, at the residence of Mr. J. M. McAllister, Dr. Wm. H. Leyden to Miss Lizzie McAllister, Rev. Dr. Glenn officiating. No cards.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

VALENTINO—The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Catherine E. Valentino and family, Mrs. Lucy Peel, Mr. and Mrs. David Peel, and Mr. John Valentino, of Macon, Ga., are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. Catherine E. Valentino, from St. Peter and St. Paul's church, Marietta street today at 10 a. m.

ATKINS—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. J. W. Atkins and Mr. E. C. Atkins, are invited to attend the funeral of their brother, Mr. Robert F. Atkins, at the residence of Mr. J. W. Atkins, 54 W. Baker street, at 11 o'clock this morning.

WOLFE'S BARGAIN HOUSE
28 WHITEHALL STREET,
THE PLACE TO BUY BARGAINS.
Heavy Beaver Overcoats, $2.00 to $4.00.
Cashmere Frock and Sack coats, $1.25 to $3.50.
Choice Cassimere Pants, $1.25 to $2.50.
Boys Overcoats, $1.25 to $3.00.
Large Oil Paintings, $1.50 to $5.00.
Large Steel Engravings, $4.00 to $6.00.
Good Bedsteads, $1.50 to $15.00.
Fine Dressers, $8.50 to $25.00.
Four Fine Sewing Machines, two Bear Robes, 2 Good Horses, Delivery Wagon, and Harness. These will be sold at slaughty prices.
Money advanced on consignments. Auction sales promptly attended to.
1 col 8p H. WOLFE, Auctioneer.

PLUSH GOODS.
Comb and Brush in case, $1.35.
Comb and Brush and glass in case, $1.75.
Combination Sets up to $35.
Smoking and Shaving Sets, $1 to $15.
Knife, Fork and Spoon Sets, $1.40 to $25.
Albums—Autograph, Scrap and Photograph, 35c. to $10.
Mirrors, 35c. to $5.
Whisk Broom Holders, 70c. to $10.
Work Boxes. 75c. to $10.
Writing Desk, 75c. to $10.
In fact, everything imaginable at half price at The Place, 10 Marietta.

If you want to see the most elaborate display of handsome Furniture and fancy articles, Chairs, Easels, Cabinets, Tripods, walk into P. H. Snook's warerooms. His stock is the handsomest ever shown. Look into other establishments and draw your own conclusions. Over one thousand elegant and useful presents.

Fine line of Xmas cards now open at Thornton's. Call and examine this week. tf

TALLAPOOSA'S BOOM.

Interview With Colonel George Adair.

DENOUNCES THE NEW YORK HERALD

An Interesting Story of the Tallapoosa and Florida Booms—About Silver Springs City.

The New York Herald's article on Tallapoosa, portions of which were copied in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, was literally the talk of the town, yesterday.

The officers of the company were mad.

Colonel Adair, president of the company, characterized the Herald's attack an outrage. He also took exceptions to the following sentences from THE CONSTITUTION:

"The Herald, it will be remembered, has a sort of "hankering" after this sort of thing, having some time ago paid its respects to some Florida booms.

The Florida booms burst."

"Now," said Colonel Adair, "there is where the sting lies. The Herald could never harm us, while THE CONSTITUTION has done us an injury. THE CONSTITUTION says, in substance, that the Florida booms were humbugs, and that the Herald had been successful in exposing the humbug. What else can it mean? 'That sort of thing!' What must the inference be? Why that the Herald has again gone at 'that sort of thing.'

"Why, everybody appreciates the spirit in which the Herald's article was written. The Herald attacked Birmingham and Anniston, and other places, in the same violent manner. It couldn't hurt Birmingham, it couldn't hurt Anniston, and it could never hurt Tallapoosa. As a matter of fact, "the Florida boom" did not burst. Why everybody that knows anything about it knows that Colonel Dean's city in Florida is a success. It is an honor to him—a monument to his energy and common sense.

"Why, one of the correspondents of THE CONSTITUTION went up there. He saw that Tallapoosa was solid, that it was real. And yet, in spite of all this sensational and senseless attack of the Herald is given a place in THE CONSTITUTION, a paper of which I have been a patron for years, and to which I have always been a friend. It seems to me that that introduction was a square indorsement of the Herald's article, and this is one case in which the indorsement has done more harm than the original attack. A western man named Gould read the Herald's article, and hesitated about buying in Tallapoosa. He went there, however, and, of course he bought. Everybody does that sees for themselves. He can testify that the Herald's article is false, and there are scores of others just like him.

"The Herald dwelt at some length on the methods used to stir up a bogus boom. They say that the boom was manufactured especially for the day of the sale, and that it immediately collapsed."

"Of course that is false," said Colonel Adair. "Why, there are 102 houses going up right now. The city is going up all the time; it is growing steadily. There are now in Tallapoosa 1,500 people. That stuff about the mines. Why, your own correspondent knows as much about the mines as I could tell you in a whole afternoon. Next week our books will be published in the Tallapoosa Journal. I am sorry I haven't them here.

"The Birmingham and Anniston papers wrote complete refutations of the attack on Tallapoosa, and did so voluntarily. In fact, I saw the New York Herald's attack for the first time on the same day that I saw the Birmingham paper's defense."

Colonel McBride, who entered the office at this juncture, expressed himself as unwilling to have his off-hand remarks taken as his final answer to the article in THE CONSTITUTION. "We shall print," he explained, "in this week's edition of the Tallapoosa Journal, a general and complete review of the company's business. This will be sworn to by Secretary Carlton, and I prefer to answer the article in that manner."

"Yes," agreed Colonel Adair, "that is the best way. Of course there is some truth in the Herald's account. For instance, my name is G. W. Adair, and there is such a place as Tallapoosa. But the intent—the substance of the Herald is false. Mr. McBride's lands, for example, are described as 'worthless.' They were not worthless. Mr. Hull never had any connection with the Florida matter."

Dr. Mays, formerly representative of Butts county, who had entered with Colonel Adair, was introduced into the conversation.

"Now, here is a gentleman," said Colonel Adair, "who can speak from experience. He bought in Tallapoosa."

"Yes," said Dr. Mays, "I have about $4,000 invested in Tallapoosa stock and lands. I visited Tallapoosa before I bought. I didn't expect a new town like that to put on much style, and noticed in the prospectus that some of the things were 'proposed.' But things in general are pretty accurately set forth in the prospectus. I was today offered, by letter, more than I paid for a lot in Tallapoosa. The gentleman who made the offer is a resident of Tallapoosa, and he wished to buy the lot of land lying next his own. I went there September 1st, and was carried to the mines. I don't know much about the quality, but the experts say it is good. There seemed to be lots of the ore. I saw the mineral springs, Lithia springs, and the gold mines. I don't know much about gold mines, but I think the soil in Tallapoosa is better than my land in Butts county."

"Yes," said Colonel McBride, "and the New York Herald called that land of mine 'worthless.' Why, there has been no time within the last three years that I would have taken less than $100,000 for it."

The conversation was turned once more upon the Florida matter.

"Everybody knows," said Colonel Adair, "that Dean whipped out the New York Herald. The Florida boom is a living boom. There are today two men that I think of just now who purchased stock in Tallapoosa for the simple reason that they knew Dean and had confidence in him, because they had seen his work in Florida."

"Yes," said Dr. Mays. "A Mr. Cleveland, well acquainted in Florida, told me not long since that Mr. Dean was building, or had built, a right nice little city. I asked him the name of the city, and he told me it was Silver Springs city."

"I think I could recall half a dozen or more who have quoted that little city as a success," said Colonel McBride. "Several who were stockholders in the Silver Springs company are also stockholders in the Tallapoosa."

"I visited Birmingham, Anniston and Cartersville before I bought," said Dr. Mays. "Why, there is no comparison between Cartersville and Tallapoosa. Tallapoosa is bound to be the greater city. Stock has risen from 20 to 50 per cent in the past few months, and only a few days ago I had a long letter, with stamps enclosed, from a man who wished to buy stock."

"Has the proposed hotel been built yet, Colonel McBride?"

"No, but there is a sixty-room hotel already there."

"Are you a resident of Atlanta or of Tallapoosa?"

"I was a resident of Tallapoosa when that prospectus was issued—that is, about June, 1887. I moved to Atlanta in September, because I was crowded, and had a vacant house here in Atlanta."

"That's the way the Herald has treated the whole matter," said Colonel Adair. "Colonel McBride was an actual resident at the time, but has since moved to Atlanta. He had been there for nearly a year—ever since October, 1886. Now, Sandy, for example: There is a fellow up there named Sandy, but, of course, that joke about his finding specimens of Limberger cheese does us a sort of injustice. It tends to make you discredit accounts of what is actually done. That sarcastic sort of attack is the very kind that is best suited to injure any young town."

Questions as to the names of those who had offered the high prices to Dr. Mays, and those that had been stockholders in the Florida booms, and afterwards in the Tallapoosa, met with no definite replies. Dr. Mays professed himself unwilling to give the names of his correspondents without their permission.

"THE CONSTITUTION'S article could not have been published at a more unfortunate time," said Colonel Adair. "I have just bought a diamond drill and am going to try and develop the diamond resources. Of course this will lessen confidence in hat enterprise. Then, too, we were exhausting every resource at our command to obtain a new railroad. This will injure our prospects in that direction."

"Another thing," said Colonel McBride, "the Herald says that Colonel Adair was a party to the 'deal' from the very beginning. In reality the Tallapoosa company had been organized for two months before Colonel Adair had any connection whatever with it."

"Now," said Colonel Adair, as the reporter prepared to leave, "I wish that you would just state that we do not intend these desultory remarks as an answer to THE CONSTITUTION or to the Herald. A systematic attack, like the Herald's, should be met with a systematic defense. As soon as I finish the statement of our business, that is, through my secretary, I shall give it to the public and that sworn statement shall be our answer. I have not thought calmly of the matter once today, I have been vexed and nervous. This Tallapoosa boom is a home affair, and it seems to me that the home papers ought to help us, that the Georgia papers should be united for the development of Georgia."

"And," said Colonel McBride, "as the matter now stands I think our best policy is to let our statement in the Tallapoosa Journal be given to the public as our answer. Let Tallapoosa stand strictly on its own bottom. All I ask is that you see it for yourself before passing judgment upon it."

Is that rheumatic shoulder troubling you again? Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured rheumatism in thousands of cases, and it will cure you. It costs only a trifle to try it.

Picture frames made to order by skilled workmen at Thornton's picture and frame establishment, 28 Whitehall. tf

Fine assortment of children's books at Thornton's.

Truth Established.

Hawkes's Crystalized Lenses and Patent Eye-Glasses are recognized everywhere as standing at the head of the list in optical goods. We append a testimonial from one of our prominent citizens, and could give many more had we space to publish them:

Mr. A. K. Hawkes, Atlanta, Ga.:
Dear Sir—I am much pleased with the glasses you adjusted to my eyes some time since, and cheerfully recommend them to others who desire a perfectly clear and carefully constructed eye-glass. Respectfully, H. C. MORRISON,
Pastor of the First Methodist church, Atlanta, Ga.

These glasses adjusted to all eyes free of charge by the inventor and proprietor, at Hawkes's optical depot, 19 Decatur street.

Hear the story of the little white rose. Opera house, today.

Save money by buying holiday goods at Thornton's. dec16-tf

15 cents only for a Solid Silver Thimble—THREE INITIALS ENGRAVED FREE, at A. L. Delkin & Co.'s, 93 Whitehall street.

Fresh arrival of shad at Donehoo's.

"Augusta Evans Wilson's" new book, only $1.75. Thornton's, 28 Whitehall. tf

SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES
Gold, Silver, Celluloid, Skeleton, steel frames in every shape imaginable, fitted with the finest lenses. Preserve your eyesight and save your money and get a guaranteed fit by experienced optician, at The Place, 10 Marietta.

Doctor, send your patients to Opera house today, and Higgins will cure them.

Emery's market for Christmas supplies. dec14-10t

Fine steel engravings and etchings for Christmas presents at Thornton's art store, 28 Whitehall street. tf

Toy Engines
that work like a charm, from 75c to $1.50.
Magic lanterns that work beautifully at 75c to $5.
Amateur Fotrographers' outfit. Takes card photographs, at $2.50, at John M. Miller's. tf

Ten Dollars for the best set of Dickens in Georgia at Thornton's. dec16-tf

Handsome.
Walk into Marietta street and see P. H. Snook's Christmas display. Nothing has ever been seen in Atlanta to compare with it. Streets, sidewalks and warerooms filled with elegant furniture of every description. After you have examined every other furniture house in Atlanta look at his selections. Over $100,000 to select from. Don't buy any articles before seeing these goods.

See Ward as Higgins and laugh. Opera house, today.

Try Donehoo's shell oysters.

Our price for E. P. Roe's new novel, "The Earth Trembled," is only $1.25; by mail, 10 cents extra. Thornton's, 28 Whitehall. tf

Sachet Powder of correct and lasting odors, in packages and in bulk, at Jacobs's Pharmacy.

Ward, as Higgins, will sing "I am sorry it ever occurred," Opera house, today.

Oysters in bulk and can at Emery's. 10t

Young man it will pay you to call early and select your Xmas present from our stock. Thornton's art store, 28 Whitehall street. tf

Do you want a Watch that will tell you the time when you look at it. If so, buy one of A. L. Delkin & Co., "Gate City Jewelers," 93 Whitehall St.

No "New York prices" and "half prices" on Xmas cards, but actually given away at Thornton's. tf

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?
The beautiful combined plush handkerchief and opera glass cases? All colors at Hawkes's Optical Depot, 19 Decatur St.

Oysters, finest and best, at Emery's market.

Great bargains in children's autograph albums and scrap books at Thornton's. dec16-tf

Brunswick oysters, the best, at Emery's market.

The event of the season. Opera house, Friday.

Whisp broom holders, fancy mirrors, triplicate mirrors, writing desks and numerous other handsome Xmas presents at Thornton's Art Store. tf

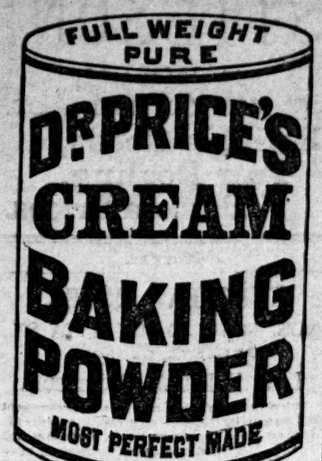
Xmas Cards, Xmas Cards,
New and beautiful designs. You will be surprised at such low prices. Call and see them. John M. Miller. tf

Photograph albums. Cheapest stock south. Thornton's book store, 28 Whitehall street. tf

15 cents only for a solid Silver Thimble—THREE INITIALS ENGRVAED FREE. at A. L. Delkin & Co.'s, 93 Whitehall street.

Come in this week and select your Xmas present before the rush. Our stock of art and fancy good has no equal in Atlanta. Thornton's Art Store. tf

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.
5 or 8p fol and n r m last p wk

DECORATED WARE.
Moss Rose, Gold Band, or any decoration you may select.
56 Piece Tea Set, $6.75.
104 Piece Dinner Set, $12.
131 Piece Dinner Set, $17.50.
10 and 12 Piece Toilet Ware, $2.50 to $25.
Full line of Mugs, Cups, Saucers and Christmas Novelties.
Our Glassware the largest in the south.
Everything new and of the latest styles at half price, recollect you get no old shelf worn goods, all our stock received within the last 90 days, lucky people are they who visit "The Place" before they buy their holiday offerings.

The Doctor will prescribe for the blues and other ills Opera house, today.

15 cents only for a solid Silver Thimble—THREE INITIALS ENGRAVED FREE, at A. L. Delkin & Co.'s, 93 Whitehall street.

Christmas on Sunday,
and a variety of holiday presents at Hawkes's optical depot. Opera glasses, gold spectacles and eyeglasses, combined plush handkerchief and opera glass cases, lorgnettes, plush spectacle cases in all colors, chatelaine cases, magnifying glasses and a thousand and one things to please young and old. Remember the place, 19 Decatur street, under Kimball house.

"Free Joe" and other stories by "Uncle Remus at Thornton's.

Guns! Guns! Guns!
Don't forget that Thos. M. Clarke & Co., Atlanta, carry the largest stock of guns, pistols, rifles and loaded shells, etc., to be found in the south. Headquarters for Colt's, Parker's, Smith's and every variety of breech-loading guns. Prices are guaranteed. Large stock of muzzle loading guns at cost.
2d or 3d col 8p su tu fri

Stamps for sale at The Constitution office.

YELLOWSTONE KIT'S
Japanese Remedies for sale exclusively by
MAGNUS & HALTIWANGER,
dtf 7p Cor. Pryor and Decatur Sts.

G. W. ADAIR, - Real Estate.
I will sell a bargain in a nice central 6 room cottage, 3 blocks from the Kimball house, also a splendid lot and 2-story modern residence on corner of Wheat and Courtland streets.
Two modern, well arranged, (gas and water) cottages on Courtland street, near Wheat.
A first-class modern built cottage on Church and Spring streets.
Beautiful vacant lots on Jackson street, Boulevard, Irwin, Randolph, Johnson, Angier avenue and Hilliard street.
Nice cottage on Highland avenue, Jackson street and Forest avenue.
PEACHTREE STREET.
A number of the very best vacant lots on Peachtree street, scattered along from the governor's mansion to the Piedmont fair ground; also a number of improved places; also nice places on West Peachtree, Howard, Cain, Pine and Kimball streets.
Call in, a conveyance and salesman at your service.
I have a large list of lots on Whitehall, Windsor, Smith, Pryor and Richardson streets, Capitol avenue Hill, Fair, Hunter and Martin streets.
Three well improved lots in third ward, on Jones, Martin and Hunter streets.
Two very nice houses close to the new capitol.
Beautiful vacant lots, small lots and large blocks in West End.
The money for the 1887 cotton crop is now pocketed, and investors are invited to call.
I have all kinds of property for sale and rent.
G. W. ADAIR,
8p 5 Kimball House.

FOR SALE.

25 Acre Fruit and Garden Farm, Two Miles From Capitol, Near McDonough Road.

5 ROOM COTTAGE, WITH OUTBUILDINGS, Tenant Houses, with a large orchard of choice fruit, an extensive vineyard of selected grapes, strawberries, shrubbery, etc., with a large mill on highest point in center, with force pump, new wind mill, sufficient capacity to irrigate the farm. This is a gem for a gardener; must be sold.
6-room house, lot 56x200 South Avenue, or Crew street, near Fulton.
5-room house, lot 53x100, number 45 Plum street. This property is not offered by speculators, but is to be sold for division.
8-room modern house, near new capitol.
7-room, new house, Ira street; close to schools.
5 choice lots on Washington street, first-class vicinity.
Choice lots on Capitol avenue, cut to suit purchaser.
5 beautiful lots on Georgia avenue, immediately on car line.
3 lots on Crew street, close to street car.
2 9 room new houses on Pryor st., with all modern conveniences, paved streets, gas and water. Just the place to commence in a new home of your own. On easy terms. Also
8 vacant lots, same block.
A choice business lot next chamber of commerce.
A large block on Pryor, Formwalt and Crumley streets.
6 room house on choice lot, in front of technology school, on Cherry street. also a building lot.
4 lots on high plateau, corner Crumley and Windsor streets.
4 lots on Decatur street, Nos. 102, 104, 106 and 108.
10 lots on Garibaldi street, near East Tennessee shops and glass works.
Lot 70x160 corner Luckie and Bartow street.
12-room brick residence with every convenience, near Trinity church. This is one of the most convenient houses in Atlanta, and will be sold at a bargain.
Six-room house Walker street, and four-room house on Nelson street, near Evans chapel new church.
7-room house, 44 East Simpson street.
14 acres, will sub-divide into 84 building lots, lays beautiful; will sell so as parties purchasing can subdivide and make a handsome profit.
Several beautiful sites near West End.
8 acres on Capitol avenue, just right for subdivision.
6 acres on Pryor street.
Choice building lots on Peachtree, Boulevard, and on all the main streets.
10-room house, large lot, Whitehall street; all classes of small cottages.
5-room house, large, fine lot, corner Boulevard and Wheat street. See us before you buy.
175 shares Capital City Bank Stock.
40 shares of stock in Georgia Real Estate Company.
Purchase Money Notes bought. Loans negotiated.
J. C. HENDRIX & CO.,
8p 31 S. Broad Street.

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

WE HAVE STUDIED THE WANTS OF THE CLOTHING BUYERS
OUR STORE CROWDED WITH FALL AND WINTER NOVELTIES
—IN—
MEN'S, BOY'S, AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
Immense Stock! Correct Styles! Low Prices!
We are showing a Choice Selection of Goods in Our Tailoring Department. Your inspection invited.
HIRSCH BROS.,
Clothiers, Tailors and Furnishers,
42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

BROWN & KING,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
—IN—
COTTON, WOOLEN AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, MACHINERY AND TOOLS, LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING, HOSE PACKING, ETC.
PORTABLE FORGERS, PRESSURE BLOWERS AND EXHAUST FANS.
WROUGHT IRON PIPE FITTINGS AND BRASS GOODS.
SEND FOR PRICES AND DISCOUNTS.
62 S. BROAD ST.
8thp un Hirsch

SECURITY INVESTMENT COMPANY.

The Georgia Security Investment Company
OF ATLANTA, GA.
CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - - $50,000.00
L. J. HILL, President. W. R. HAMMOND, Secretary.
JOHN KEELY, Vice President. HALL & HAMMOND, Attorneys.
DIRECTORS.
A. D. ADAIR, JOHN KEELY,
W. A. HEMPHILL, L. J. HILL,
W. R. HAMMOND.
We wish to SELL NOTES running FIVE YEARS from date, with interest at 7 PER CENT, payable ANNUALLY. They are SECURED by IMPROVED REAL ESTATE worth at least two and one-half times amount advanced, and THEIR PAYMENT GUARANTEED by THIS COMPANY. Parties having money to invest will consult their interest by addressing L. J. HILL, President, Atlanta, Ga.

LIME, CEMENT AND COAL.

SCIPLE SONS
Terra Cotta Stove Flue, absolutely fire proof; Terra Cotta Chimney Tops and Stove Thimbles.
LIME, CEMENTS, —PLASTER PARIS,— ---DRAIN PIPE,--- -SEWER PIPE,- FIRE BRICK, -FIRE CLAY,- —PLASTER'S HAIR,— —MARBLE DUST,— —SHOP COAL,— GRATE COAL.
FLOYD ST., NEAR MARKHAM HOUSE — ATLANTA, GA. — LOYD ST., NEAR MARKHAM HOUSE

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

MANUFACTORY, BALTIMORE, 14 S. Howard street, | WASHINGTON, D. C. Cor. 7th and E. Steets.

EISEMAN BROS.,
17 & 19 Whitehall St.
THE LEADING
CLOTHIERS,
TAILORS,
HATTERS,
FURNISHERS,
OF CLOTHING IN THE STATE.
We are sole agents for the
Celebrated Taylor Hats
EISEMAN BROS.,
17 and 19 WHITEHALL STREET
se15—dtf bot 5 and 6 col 8p

THE

VOL. XIX.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Governor Gordon Calls on President Cleveland.

THE INTERVIEW PURELY SOCIAL

New Developments in the Mexican Mission—Arrival of a Georgia Bridal Party—Removal of a Railroad Office.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—[Special.] The senate was not in session today, and, after a short, but lively session, the house adjourned over until Monday.

Governor Gordon is still occupying his apartments here, and will remain until Sunday. Mrs. Gordon is still with him. The governor has been most pleasantly entertained, and by special invitation called at the executive mansion today to pay his respects to President and Mrs. Cleveland. The interview was purely social, and nothing of an important nature was elicited.

There is another development in the matter of the Mexican mission. An afternoon paper expresses the belief that ex-Congressman James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, will get the prize. It is believed that he is being backed strongly by the speaker and the entire delegation. It is also rumored that Mr. Bayard likes him best, though he by no means has any bitter feelings for the others. There is no change in the condition of the other candidates, though a large majority of them are very quiet just now.

Congressmen Barnes and Carlton, and Senator Colquitt were closeted today for some time at the Metropolitan hotel, but the nature of their conference could not be learned. The gentlemen were reticent.

It is not expected now that the committees will be announced until after the holiday recess, and it may be that, only a few days before the speaker, he will have to defer the announcement even later.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lacy, of Savannah, arrived in Washington today, and are pleasantly quartered here. The couple are spending a bright wedding-moon amidst the glories of a full Washington season. The bride was Miss Sallie Fleming, of Athens, well known to society in that city.

The controller's office of the Richmond and Danville road was removed to Richmond from this city today. The general manager, the general passenger agent, freight agent and chief engineer are still here. There are rumors that all the officers will go back to Richmond in a few months, though this is not authoritatively confirmed. It is said that the reason for the removal was caused by pressure brought from Richmond and Virginia. The rumor also that Sol Haas will be made general manager in place of Mr. Thomas lacks confirmation. H. H. J.

TALKING ABOUT THE TARIFF.

A Little Set-to in the House Between Messrs. Hatch and Reed.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—In the house Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, submitted a concurrent resolution that when the two houses adjourned on Monday, December 19, that they stand adjourned until Thursday, January 5.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, inquired the reason for the submission of this resolution.

Mr. Hatch replied that it was the usual resolution brought in at the first session of congress. The house had been in session since the first Monday in December. It was well known that nothing had been accomplished. The house was waiting for the speaker to announce the committees, and he (Hatch) was satisfied, from his personal knowledge and from what he had seen of the occupation of the speaker's time by members interested in committee assignments, that it was impossible that committees could be announced until after the holiday recess, as much in the interest of public business as for the comfort and convenience of the speaker.

Mr. Reed said that the peculiar condition of the business affairs of the country rendered the action which had been taken, or rather no action, which had been suffered by the democratic side of the house, a matter of legitimate comment, both here and before the country. Take it all in all, it was without precedent. Many changes in the rules of the house had been suggested, but had not been acted upon, and yet it was proposed that the house adjourn for the holidays, and commence after recess where it had been the custom to begin at the opening of the session. If there were no matters of public interest before the country, such a course might awaken only passing comment, but today congress was pressed upon by a serious public duty, which was the reduction of the surplus, which was coming into the treasury in a manner calculated, under the management of the treasury department, to be an embarrassment to the finances of the country. All were agreed, at least on the republican side, that this surplus should be reduced, and the republicans stood ready now to make a reduction, which the other side was agreed, and that was in reference to the tobacco tax. He hoped that opportunity would be given them by the powers that be, or were to be, to vote there and show to the country some proper disposition in this regard. If the gentlemen on the other side found it somewhat difficult to arrange themselves alongside of the recent message, which had been sent them, that the republicans could well understand, and could give them assurances of most profound sympathy. [Laughter.] The message was from some democrats a summons from a very great ways off, and it required that they should traverse a very great distance before they could get alongside of their pioneer brother at the end of the avenue.

If time was wanted for that purpose he hoped that the gentleman from Missouri would frankly say so. [Laughter.] If the gentlemen on the other side were in grave doubt as they should comply with the suggestions of the message; if after they had made up their minds in the interest of moderation and reform, and the most advanced of them would be content with the destruction of a few minor industries, and they needed time to see those they saw fit to destroy, that would be ground for this motion, and he hoped the gentleman would say if that was the reason underneath.

Mr. Hatch said he had hoped that he could yield the floor to the gentleman from Maine without that gentleman improving his opportunity to make a political harangue. He did not think that the gentleman had improved much because he had made the same speech. If the gentleman had not had opportunity, time and again, during the forty-ninth congress to vote for the consideration of the tariff bill, and had not always voted against it, there might be some sincerity in his talk today. [Applause.] Time and again the democratic side of the house had tendered to the other side an opportunity to reduce taxation and the surplus in the treasury, but the gentleman from Maine, by his voice and his vote had always stood, as leader of his party, to resist it. The democratic side would give the gentleman an early opportunity to vent his views on the tariff question, and vote for reduction of the tariff, if he wished to.

Mr. Reed—Why not now?

Mr. Hatch.—The gentleman knows why now, and the gentleman knows that that is claptrap. Until the committee on ways and means is appointed and bills are sent to the committee, the gentleman knows that there can be no fair consideration of this question. It is to give the speaker an opportunity to the committees in the interest of public business.

Mr. Cox, of New York, commented on what he termed the sudden conversion of the gentleman from Maine. He did not think that there had been such a sudden conversion since the time of Saul of Tarsus. [Laughter.] He did not know why the gentleman should urge upon the speaker the immature making up of com-